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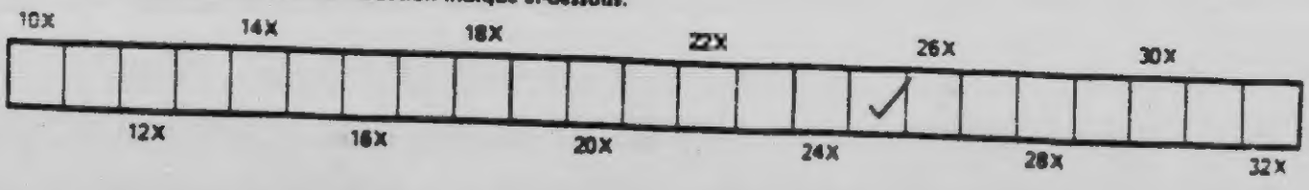

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On the Dufferin Terrace

Quebec
Ancient and Modern

Containing over 150 Illustrations and a short History of the City founded by Champlain

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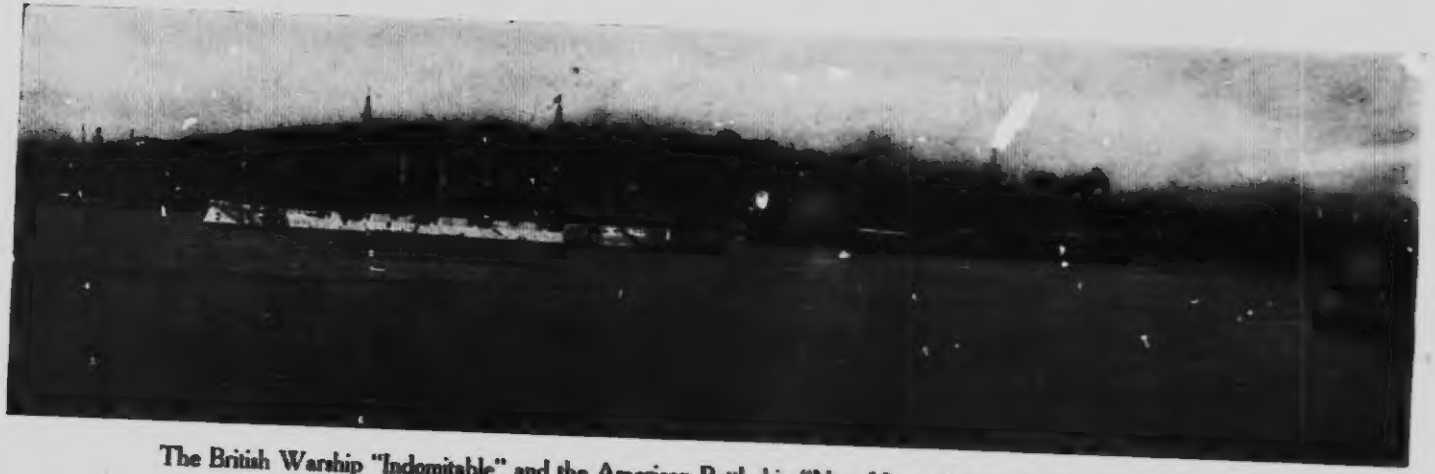
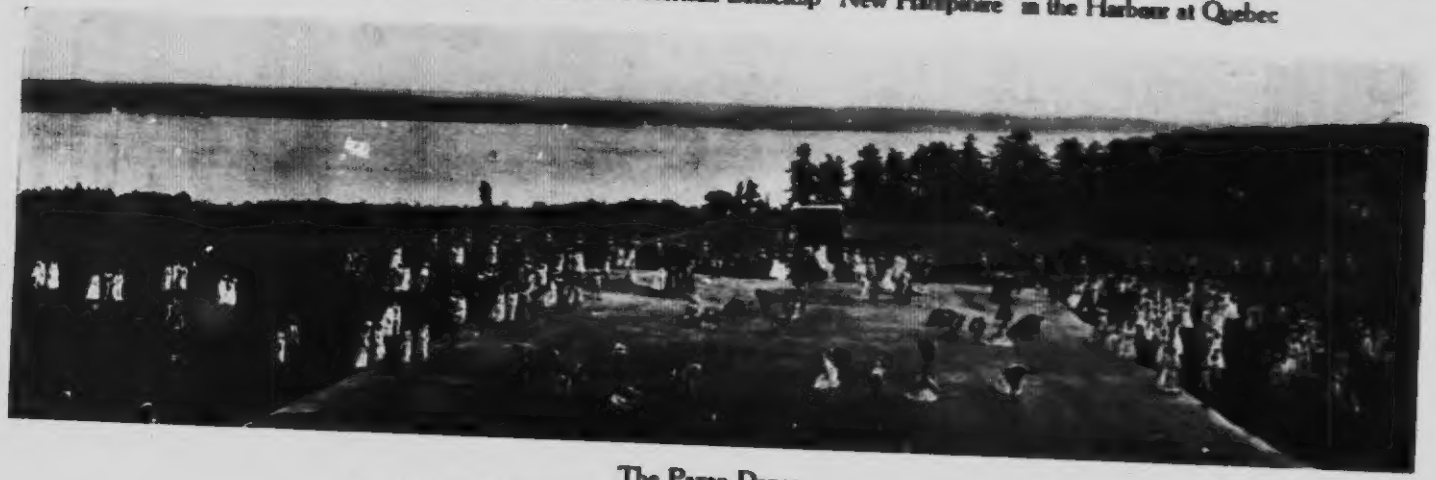


The British Warship "Indomitable" and the American Battleship "New Hampshire" in the Harbour at Quebec



The Pavan Dance

From the Henry IV scene at the Historical Pageant, on the Plains of Abraham, July 1908

A Military Review
On the Plains of Abraham

15,000 Troops on Parade
Before the Prince of Wales, on the Plains of Abraham

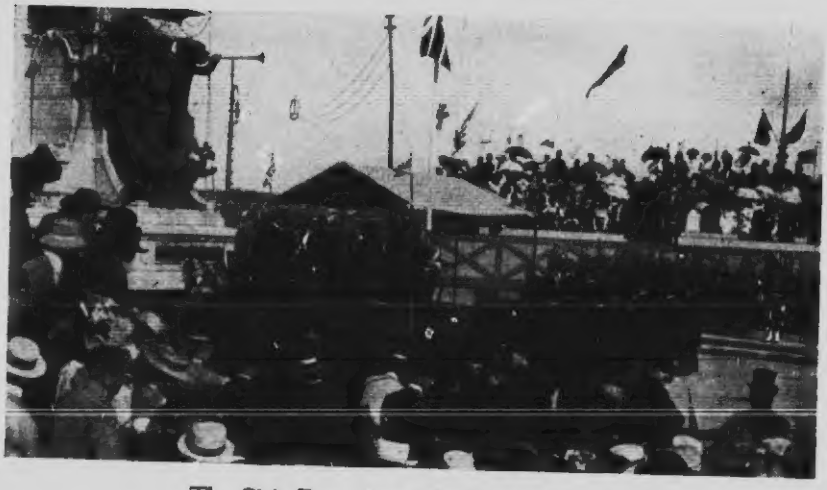
A Military Camp
At Sevard Park

The Victoria Monument
The Prince of Wales, in the carriage, raising his hat

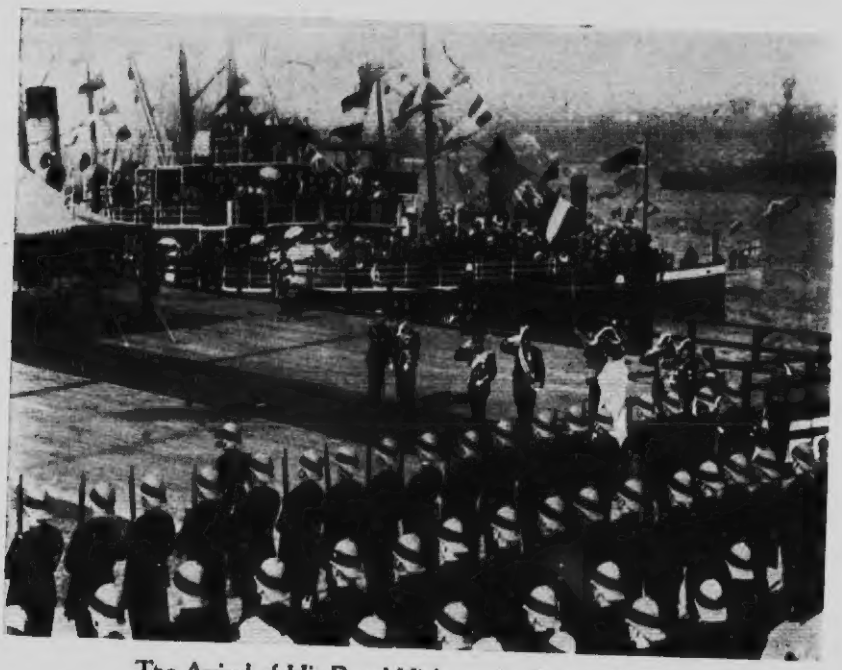
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
Leaving the Garrison Club

Henry IV Pageant
On the Plains of Abraham, July 1908

Jacques-Cartier Raising his Cross
Scene from the Pageants on the Plains of Abraham



The Civic Reception of the Prince of Wales
At the Foot of the Champlain Monument



The Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
At the King's Wharf

Francis I Pageant
Held on the Plains of Abraham, July 1908

Historical Introduction

Attendite ad petram unde excisi estis.

IN pride, but not with boasting, Canada turns towards the rock of Quebec. Three centuries ago twenty-eight men landed beneath Cape Diamond amid the solemn quiet of the wilderness. They were Champlain and his little company of followers. Next spring, when the ice drifted seawards, eight only remained alive. It was a prophecy of the sacrifices that are exacted in the making of a nation. But the deeds of the founders have not been forgotten. Canada, remembering the virtues and the valour which are her best heritage, learns from her past how dangers should be faced and how duties should be welcomed.

I.

At the moment when Columbus returned from his marvellous first voyage, Spain and France were about to enter upon their bitter contest for European supremacy. The New World had been discovered by an Italian navigator sailing from the port of Palos in a Spanish barque. But when once America was disclosed to the eyes of Europe, each nation with ships and sailors began to dream of lands lying beyond the sunset. If Spain enjoyed an advantage at the start, no state could preserve a monopoly of westward exploration.

France was well prepared to pursue by sea a rivalry that had begun on land. Stretching from Picardy to the Pyrenees her long coast line upon the Atlantic furnished her with mariners of unsurpassed boldness and training. It was a Norman noble, Jean de Béthencourt, who had discovered and conquered the Canaries. Breton folk-lore preserves a record of ancient voyages to the great bank. The Basques and the Rochellois have traditions of a pre-Columbian landfall on the shore of Labrador. At Dieppe they believe that Brazil was discovered in 1488 by Captain Cousin. Sailing from Honfleur, Paulmier de Gonneville is thought by some to have discovered Madagascar in 1503.

Whether fact or fable, these legends prove the activity of French seamen in an age when Columbus and Cabot were pointing Europe the way to a new hemisphere. Sprung from the Vikings, each Norman of Dieppe and Honfleur sailed out on the swan's path with a zest and confidence which he owed to his ancestry. Farther south the Bretons had for centuries been driven to the sea by the very law of their existence. Even below the mouth of the Loire there were great harbours: La Rochelle, the stronghold of the Huguenots; Brouage, the home of Champlain, and Bayonne, the chief depot of the Basque fur traders.

Under orders from Francis I, Verazzano entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1524. But it is with Jacques Cartier, ten years later, that the French began their serious and persistent exploration of Canada. Thus St. Malo becomes linked inseparably with the annals of that great stream which Cartier followed from the Gulf to the Lachine rapids. Of his three voyages the second is by far the most important. Leaving St. Malo on May 19th, 1535, Cartier, after a stormy voyage, made the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which he had already traversed in the previous season. Entering the river when summer was almost over, he did not reach Cape Diamond until the middle of September. Here, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles, stood the Indian village of Stadaconé. It was the residence of Donnacona, whom Cartier styles "the lord of Canada."

Sixty leagues above Stadaconé was Hochelaga, occupying some part of the sloping land that lies between Mount Royal and the St. Lawrence. Having arrived at Hochelaga, more than a thousand natives presented themselves before Cartier—men, women and children who gave him a hearty reception; "showing marvellous joy; for the men in one band danced, the women on their side and the children on the other, the which brought us store of fish and of their bread made of coarse millet, which they cast into our boats in a way that it seemed as if it tumbled from the air."

Conducted by these hospitable natives to the summit of Mount Royal, Cartier "had sight and observance of the country for more than thirty leagues round about it." Returning to Stadaconé on the 11th of October, he passed there a miserable winter, during which a large part of his band perished from scurvy. In July, 1536, he was welcomed back to St. Malo as one who had risen from the dead.

II.

There is a gap of seventy-three years between the time when Cartier first saw Stadaconé and the actual founding of Quebec. During this interval three attempts were made to establish a colony on the St. Lawrence, but each proved tragic failures. In 1542 the Sieur de Roberval landed at Cap Rouge with a miscellaneous gathering of peasants and convicts. In 1600 Pierre Chauvin, captain of the king's guard at Dieppe, left sixteen unfortunates to winter at Tadoussac. Death and disaster were the result, for in neither case had the expedition been well planned.

The difficulties which then attended the creation of a colony add lustre to the name of Samuel de Champlain. The Canadian climate was not balmy, and in the absence of gold mines few inducements could be offered to the immigrant. The sole wealth of the country was its furs, but the monopoly of trade given to persons who were favoured by the court cut off others from all hope of profit. Anyone could see that it was a stern task to clear the Laurentian wilderness.

Fighting against continued, incessant obstacles, Champlain became the founder of New France. Before he took to the sea he had been a soldier, serving on the Catholic side in the Wars of the League. But America lured him from the strifes and ambitions of Europe. In middle life it was his dream to discover the North-west Passage, for which so many navigators had already searched in vain. As this quest must be made from the American side of the Atlantic, Champlain desired that the French should have permanent stations in the New World. For an explorer bent on solving the greatest of geographical problems, what better point of departure could there be than Quebec?

L'homme propose, Dieu dispose. Champlain never found the longed-for route to China, but he laid the corner-stone of Canada. It was in 1603 that he first saw the St. Lawrence. On this occasion he reached the foot of the Lachine rapids, explored the Saguenay for some distance from its mouth, and ascended the Richelieu as far as Chambly. Circumstances then took him to the coast of Acadia, where he remained four years, aiding De Monts and charting the seaboard from Canso to Martha's Vineyard. Champlain was Geographer to the King before he became the founder of Quebec.

When Alexander built Alexandria he could draw with the might of a master upon the resources of three continents. When Constantine built Constantinople he brought to it the treasures of the ancient world—the marbles of Corinth, the serpent of Delphi, and the horses of Lysippus. But from no such origin does the life of Canada proceed. Champlain in rearing his simple *Abitation* at Quebec had no other financial support than could be drawn from the fur trade. His hungry handful of followers subsisted largely upon salt pork and smoked eels. Everything that was won from the wilderness cost heroism, self-sacrifice and faith.

As a warrior Champlain entered the Indian world to aid the Algonquins and the Hurons against the Iroquois. As an explorer he pierced the forests of the Ottawa, passed through Lake Nipissing and threaded the islands of Georgian Bay. As a colonizer he made indefatigable efforts to prevent his outpost at Quebec from sharing the fate of Roberval's earlier settlement at Cap Rouge. For his recruits he did not look to the gaols of France, but to those honest and courageous spirits who would willingly win their new homes by toil and thrift. Only less important than Champlain himself is Louis Hébert, the colonist after his own heart, who from a Parisian apothecary became the first farmer of Canada.

The dogged perseverance of Champlain can be measured by the fact that twenty years after the founding of the colony the total population of New France was seventy-six souls. This was in 1628. That year, England and France being at war, David Kirke cut off the ships bound for Quebec and brought its inhabitants to the verge of starvation. Next summer, when the English appeared before Cape Diamond the famished French had no resource but to surrender. At one blow the work of a lifetime seemed to go down in ruin. But it was not so. Three years later, when Canada was given back to France by the Treaty of St. Germain, Champlain returned in triumph. And at Quebec he died on Christmas Day, 1635, having created the colony and carried it through its time of greatest doubt.

III.

Besides the desire of the French crown to hold the Laurentian valley, three motives entered into the upbuilding of Quebec. For Champlain this little settlement was a base

His Excellency The Right Hon. Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.,
Governor General of Canada.

Her Excellency The Right Hon. The Countess Grey.

The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G.
Prime Minister of Canada.

Col. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Military Secretary to His Excellency.

Joseph Pope, Esq., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Under-Secretary of State.

from which could be prosecuted the great work of westward exploration. The fur traders found it a convenient headquarters for traffic with the Indians. It was also a home of missionaries and nuns.

Champlain's own piety led him to wish that the savages might be uplifted through Christian teaching and example. Nor did he look in vain for aid. The spread of the Faith had long been among the chief impulses which led catholic rulers to promote discovery and colonization. As missionary zeal had moved Queen Isabella in the days of Columbus, so for generations the New World meant to many a call to save souls. In the early life of Canada there is no larger element than the mission.

The task of converting the Indians fell mainly to the religious orders. Of these, the Récollets were brought by Champlain to Quebec in 1615. For the next thirty years the country of the Hurons, lying between Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, furnished the chief mission field. Ignorant at first of Indian speech and customs, the Récollets took up their labours with the courage of enthusiasm. In 1625 they were joined by the Jesuits, whose larger resources enabled them to organize the work of the mission on a more comprehensive scale. Without the names of the missionary martyrs Canadian history would lose a superb record of heroism. Without the Jesuit house of Notre-Dame des Anges the early annals of Quebec would wear a far different aspect.

The Récollets and Jesuits left Canada when Kirke captured Quebec. In 1632 the Jesuits returned, but the reappearance of the Récollets was delayed till 1670. Therefore, during the last years of Champlain's life the Jesuits conducted the Canadian mission without assistance. Resuming their efforts among the Hurons, they soon afterwards entered upon the still more formidable task of converting the Iroquois. Altogether, three hundred and twenty Jesuits came to Canada during the old regime, and in their ranks will be found many intrepid apostles. But judged by fame, even among the martyrs, no other two quite equal Isaac Jogues and Jean de Brébeuf.

Jogues was one in whom a certain natural timidity had been mastered by power of will and religious fervour. Giving up his life to ministrations among the Iroquois, he first suffered torture at the hands of the Mohawks. On the occasion of his second residence in the Iroquois country he was put to

death by this race, whose savagery no example of goodness seemed able to assuage. Brébeuf differs from Jogues in having possessed much greater physical endowments. He was for many years the central figure of the Huron mission, and perished among his converts at the time when they were overcome by the Iroquois. A Norman by birth and stature, he had in their fullest measure the Norman qualities of firmness and determination. The dreadful story of his torture and death is a tale of almost incredible anguish endured without flinching by one whose tenderness of heart coexisted with a soul of iron.

No less heroic than the missionaries were the nuns. Fired by the same longing to redeem the savages, they gave themselves up to teaching Indian girls and women, nursing the sick in the hospitals, and educating the daughters of the French colonists. The first endowment given to build a hospital in Canada was offered by Richelieu's niece, the Duchesse d'Aiguillon. Almost at the same moment Mme de la Peltrie, a rich and pious lady of Norman birth, resolved to build at Quebec a convent for the Ursulines. Crossing to Canada in 1639 she brought with her Mère Marie de l'Incarnation.

The personality of this famous woman breathes through her letters, and is preserved by the tradition of her abundant good works. Undismayed by the fire of 1650 which drove the Ursulines from their home, she resisted all counsel to give up the work of her order in Canada and return to France. Combining great practical ability with the spirit of the mystic, she plunged without thought of retreat into the toils and privations of the wilderness. When she came to Canada there were less than two hundred people in the whole colony. But she could not have striven harder had a million depended on her care, or had the Indians been grateful instead of perverse. Seated beneath the ash tree at Quebec where she taught the young savages and lavished on them her affection, Marie de l'Incarnation remains to this day one of the most typical figures from out the old régime.

IV.

The scourge of the colony was the Iroquois. Driven into hostility by Champlain's league with his enemies, they

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Chairman of the National Battlefields Commission

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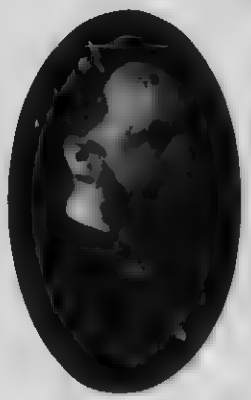

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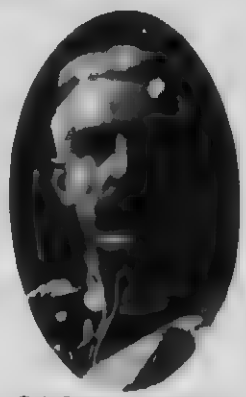

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H. J. J. B. Chouinard
Joint Secretary

A. G. Doughty, C.M.G. - Joint Secretary

descended like panthers upon every settlement that fringed the Richelieu or the St. Lawrence. The scalping knife and the tomahawk were not their worst weapons. The captive whom they gave over to the torture suffered everything that it is possible for mortal to endure.

Thus for ninety years the history of New France was one long struggle with this relentless foe. As late as 1663 there were only twenty-five hundred colonists against seventeen thousand of the Iroquois. Now and then came an interval of peace, but in the early, most heroic days strife was incessant. The Canadian grew to manhood amid daily dangers. The instinct of self-preservation made him fight to preserve his home, his wife, his children. Hence many daring feats of arms. But the noblest of all is Dollard's battle at the Long Sault.

It is an episode in the "holy wars" of Montreal. This settlement, founded thirty-four years after Quebec, was called into being as a religious citadel. The first band of colonists numbered forty-four, of whom four were women. Maisonneuve, the leader, had the soul of a crusader. Jeanne Mance, in whose charge was placed the hospital, did not shrink from the perils to which women, like men, were exposed at this extreme outpost of French occupation. No one who went to his work within a hundred yards from the fort could tell when he would fall into an ambush. The first inhabitants of Montreal placed religion before every other human interest. They longed to revive the life of the Early Church. They strove to convert the Indians. Even when they repelled attack it was in the spirit of martyrs to the faith.

Dollard went out with sixteen companions to meet a force of seven hundred Iroquois, who had resolved upon the complete destruction of Montreal. Even then, in 1660, its people were but a handful. To save them from the risk of siege and sack, Dollard resolved to give the savages such a taste of French courage that they would desist from their attempt. He and his followers knew that they courted death. Each made his will and took the sacrament. By the gift of their lives, freely laid down in the service of their fellows, they were resolved to stem the tide of Iroquois attack.

The scene of this superb and unexampled fight was the rapid of the Long Sault on the Ottawa. For the details of the story we are indebted to some Hurons who joined the

French on their way up the river, but in the heat of the action deserted them through fear.

Of the two war parties coming against Montreal the smaller descended the Ottawa, and the larger the Richelieu. Dollard's plan was to take up a position in ambush at the foot of the Long Sault, and try conclusions with those of the Iroquois whom he could intercept at that point. His defences were a rly built fort which had been left by some Algonquins, and a breastwork, part earth, part stones, that the French themselves threw up.

Having destroyed some of the Iroquois in ambush, Dollard prepared to stand a siege in this rude entrenchment. The Iroquois seized his canoes, so there was no chance of escape. The savages next tried to burn out the French, but were driven back repeatedly by musket fire. Such were their losses that they decided to wait till the war party from the Richelieu should arrive. This caused a delay of five days during which Dollard and his men were closely beleaguered and cut off from water.

In the final scene there were seven hundred shrieking Iroquois outside the rude pile of logs which Dollard defended with sixteen Frenchmen, forty Hurons and four Algonquins. Seeing the fatal odds most of the Hurons deserted, so that during the last three days of the struggle the *Montréalistes* stood almost alone. When the final assault came they had been living for ten days on dry hominy and such moisture as they could collect by digging a hole in the ground beneath their feet.

Stung with shame at so many repulses, the Iroquois finally selected leaders of a forlorn hope, and charged the fort in one frantic mass. Then followed the most tragic incident of the defence, for by mischance a grenade which Dollard flung aloft to alight in the enemy's midst struck a branch and, falling back, exploded in the fort. "But despite this catastrophe," says Dollier de Casson, "every man fought as though he had the heart of a lion, defending himself with sword thrusts and pistol shots." Dollard was among the first to be slain, but undeterred the rest fought on till they were cut down one by one. Not a man survived.

But Montreal was saved, for the savages wanted no more fighting against such foes.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick,
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Chief Justice of Canada

R. L. Borden, K.C.,
Leader of the Opposition

General Lake, C.B., C.M.G.
Inspector General of the Canadian Forces

Brigadier General W. B. Otter, C.B.
In Command of the Forces during the Celebration

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E. Myrand
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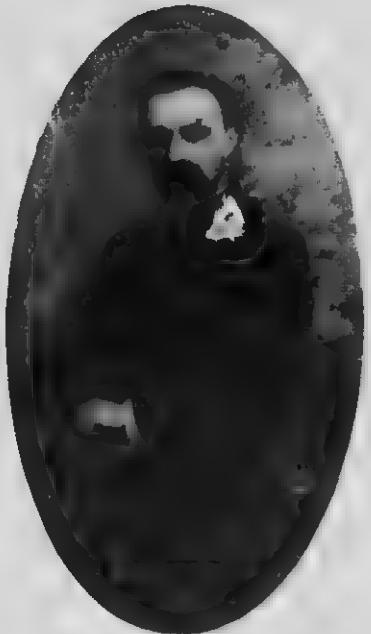
Bishop Mountain
First English Bishop of Quebec

The Right Rev. A. H. Dunn
Lord Bishop of Quebec



Very Rev. Dean William
Quebec

English Cathedral, Quebec

V.

On the morning of June 30th, 1665, all Quebec was in a transport of joy. Cannon were booming and bells ringing as all the world dressed in its best hastened to the landing place. At the head of the procession went Monseigneur Laval, Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Petræa. He was to meet the King's Lieutenant-General, the Marquis de Tracy.

It was no ordinary occasion. Louis XIV, then in the prime of his youthful vigour, had determined that the struggling Canadians should receive help. Hitherto the colony in its wars against the Iroquois had fought alone, unsupported by the royal troops. But now the King was sending aid to his faithful subjects in the New World. The Marquis de Tracy was about to land at Quebec with a detachment of the Carignan Regiment. The remaining companies were soon to arrive with De Courcelle, the new Governor, and Talon, the new Intendant. In the hearts of all hope mounted high. A bright era was to dawn for Quebec and Canada.

Laval, who took the leading part in Tracy's reception, was the most eminent ecclesiastic of the Old Regime. As the first Bishop of Quebec he was given an opportunity to organize the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. Through firmness of character and clearsightedness of purpose he left his mark upon the distant future. By birth an aristocrat, sprung from the great line of the Montmorency, he made it his aim to spurn even those comforts which are demanded by servants. Austere towards himself, he gave his whole soul and effort to the service of the church. What property he possessed went to endow the seminary which he founded to educate candidates for the priesthood. All his energy, physical and mental, he lavished upon the Canadian church with whose care he had been entrusted. Clear-cut, self-denying, and unflinching in his defence of cardinal principles, Laval remains a leader of unsurpassed eminence among the founders of New France.

As for Tracy, he, too, fulfilled the expectations and hopes which were entertained at the moment of his landing. By his chastisement of the Mohawks he secured for Canada the longest breathing space she had ever known in this fierce strife with the Iroquois. Impressed by the vigour and power

of the Carignan Regiment, the savages sued for peace. Their country had been ravaged, their villages and their crops destroyed. Instead of invading the valley of the St. Lawrence, the Five Nations found themselves attacked in their own stronghold. Hence for a time they bent the knee to Onontio, Viceroy of the great King beyond the sea.

But the coming of the Carignan Regiment meant much more than a single brilliant campaign. This fine body of troops, which in Europe had fought with honour against the Turks, was disbanded in order that officers and men might contribute to the upbuilding of Canada. The officers became *seigneurs* receiving large grants of land on the Richelieu and the St. Lawrence, where the names of Verchères, La Durantaye, St. Ours, Chambly, Berthier, Baby, Varennes, La Mothe, Fromont and Contrecœur preserve the memory of that rugged, stirring age. On these seigniories also settled the disbanded troops, who, as tenants of their former officers maintained the tie established in their youth. Officers and men alike proved a fresh and potent bulwark to the colony.

Nor while mentioning Laval and Tracy must Talon be overlooked—Talon, the Great Intendant, the man who did most to develop Canadian agriculture, trade, and manufactures. Coming to Canada in the same year with the Carignan Regiment, he infused his splendid energy into every branch of the administration. To enlarge the population was the central feature of his policy, and next came his desire to make Canada in all respects self-supporting. No abler or more useful official was ever sent across the Atlantic by the French crown.

VI.

Among the glories of Canada is that long line of explorers, from Champlain to La Vérendrye, who made known the inmost recesses of North America. Nicolet, Chouart, Radisson, Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, Du Lhut and Perrot are only the most distinguished of the many bold spirits who plunged into the heart of the forest without thought of the hardships and perils that exploration involved. It was theirs to have heard in the midst of an unbroken solitude the thunder of Niagara, to have seen the waves of Lake Superior as yet untraversed by any craft save the canoe, to have descended the Mississippi among tribes that then gazed for the first

Quebec in 1700

H. E. Cardinal Taschereau
First Canadian Cardinal

F. X. Garneau,
French-Canadian Historian

Mgr. Plessis
Bishop of Quebec, 1806

Lt. Col. De Salaberry
Hero of Chateauguay

Interior English Cathedral, Quebec. Completed 1804. Royal Pew in Gallery on left

The "Royal William,"
First vessel in the world to cross the Atlantic by steam alone, making her famous voyage in 1833

time upon the face of a white man, and to have trafficked at the Lake of the Woods with Crees from the boundless prairie.

There was no one who recognized with more prophetic insight than Talon the possibilities of the far West. He desired information about the native copper of Lake Superior. Even before Joliet and Marquette had brought back a sure report as to the existence of the Mississippi, he was eager to prove the truth of rumours regarding this great stream. And it was at his instance that Daumont de Saint-Lusson unfurled the banner of Louis XIV at Sault Ste Marie.

By this ceremony the French took possession of that distant West which lay around and beyond the inland seas. Nothing was spared to make it an impressive scene. The Sieur de Saint-Lusson, who had come from France with Talon, was charged to collect envoys of all the friendly tribes inhabiting the West, and to the meeting place they came from a radius of more than a hundred leagues. Fourteen nations were represented through their ambassadors, and on the 4th of June, 1671, began the most solemn festival ever observed in those regions.

It was partly religious and partly political. First came the blessing of a great Cross which had been erected on a height above the Sault. Then the King's escutcheon, fixed to a cedar mast, was set up, while the missionaries present sang the *Exaudiat* and prayed for the Sovereign. "After this," says Father Dablon, "Monsieur de Saint-Lusson, observing all the forms customary on such occasions, took possession of those regions, the air resounding with repeated shouts of 'Long live the King!' and with the discharge of musketry, to the delight and astonishment of all those peoples who had never seen anything of the kind." Then followed orations by Father Claude Allouez and Saint-Lusson himself. "The whole ceremony was closed with a fine bonfire, which was lighted toward evening, and around which the *Te Deum* was sung to thank God, on behalf of those poor peoples, that they were now the subjects of so great and powerful a monarch."

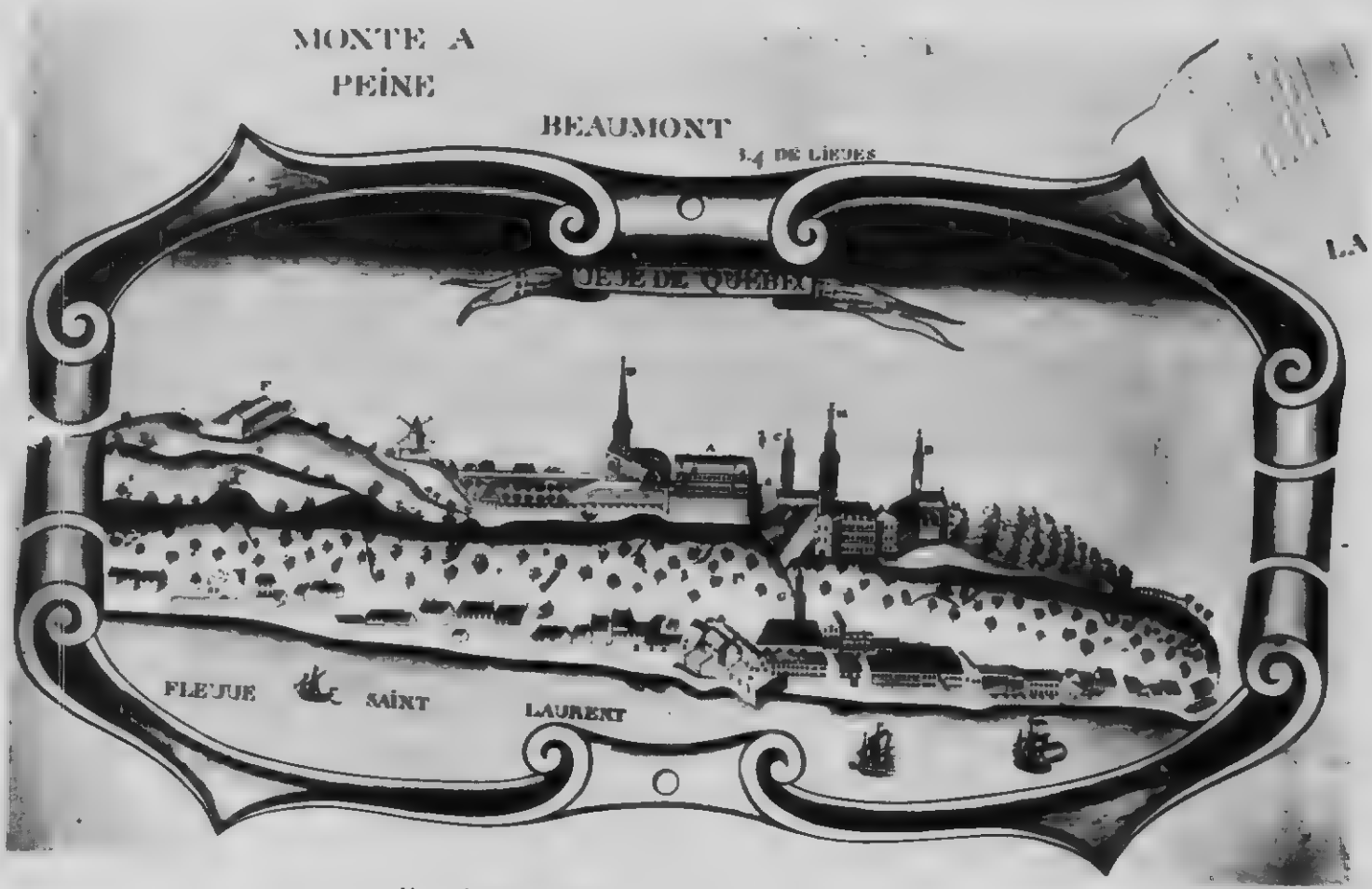
VII.

But the French were not the only Europeans in North America. A year before Champlain founded Quebec the English had begun their settlement at Jamestown. Half a century later the whole Atlantic seaboard for hundreds of miles to the south of Acadia was dotted with English colonies, each active and aggressive, strong in the sense of political freedom, and endowed with a sense of initiative which has seldom been paralleled in the history of colonization.

The inevitable collision between English and French in America was postponed for seventy-five years by the local problems of each race in its new home. But at last the English began to take notice of the progress which the French were making in the West. The alarm was first sounded by Governor Dongan, of New York. Fearing lest the English should be hemmed in between the Atlantic and the Alleghanies, he endeavoured to check the advance of the French by involving them once more in war with the Iroquois. As he looked forward he could see a time in the near future when a rival race possessing the St. Lawrence, the great Lakes and the Mississippi could hamper, or even check the English in their natural expansion.

Within five years from the time when Dongan began to make plans against the French of Canada, the expulsion of James II from the English throne caused violent war between the parent states. Transferred to North America it brought on a stern and dreadful duel between these two races, whose zones of action until so recently had been severed by a wide stretch of wilderness.

It is at this juncture that Frontenac proved himself the greatest war Governor that New France ever possessed. During his first term of office (1672–82) he had been wonderfully successful in dealing with the Indians, but friction at Quebec had led to his recall. Then followed a revival of trouble with the Iroquois during the period of his two successors, La Barre and Denonville. Where Frontenac had been at his best, they were at their worst, and in 1689, at the outbreak of the general war between France and England, Louis XIV sent Frontenac back to his post at Quebec. He was then seventy years old, but no youth could have possessed more dash and vigour.



View of Quebec in 1700, from the Manuscript Plan by Catalogne

Sto. e over the Entrance to Philibert's House. Now inserted in the walls of the Post Office

Jeffrey Hale Hospital

Chateau St. Louis—Destroyed in 1834

At a time of gravest crisis Frontenac saved Canada from her two foes, the Iroquois and the English. He sent forth those three war parties which in the winter of 1690 carried fire and sword to the hamlets of New England and New York. He brought the *coureurs de bois* from the far West and turned them against the Iroquois. In the face of overwhelming numbers he turned Canada into a vast camp, wherein each log house became a stronghold. It was the period when Madeleine de Verchères, aged fourteen, made herself the captain of a beleaguered fortress and issued from the contest a heroine.

Frontenac might strike at the English by land, but Canada was vulnerable from the side of the sea. Here, too, the old Governor had his triumph, for when in 1690 Sir William Phips sailed up the St. Lawrence to demand the surrender of Quebec he was met not with submission but defiance. D'Iberville, the greatest of the French Canadian warriors, was engaged elsewhere, but his three brothers, Bienville, Longueuil and Ste Hélène all took part in the resistance to the English fleet. Where Kirke had succeeded, Phips failed, baffled by the vigilance of Frontenac and the bravery of the Canadian militia. And when his fleet had withdrawn defeated, Quebec in its gratitude and piety erected the church of Notre-Dame de la Victoire.

VIII.

It is the chief characteristic of our life to-day that in one state two races should be working for the advancement of Canada. Under a flag which was not the banner of Frontenac or Montcalm, French and English enjoy the same protection and share the same citizenship. In other words the ideal for which Colbert and Talon strove was impracticable and has given way. Instead we find English and French coöperating, and if, three hundred years after Champlain there is no French King in Canada, there is a French Prime Minister.

The final struggle with which we link the names of Montcalm and Wolfe, of Lévis and Murray, was worthy of both races. Marked by the most startling changes of fortune, it taxed to their utmost the powers of the actors and brought them to the level of their highest attainment. At the date

of Lévis' surrender the English in America outnumbered the French by forty to one. Remembering this fact the contest is seen in its true light. It was inevitable that New England and New France should battle for supremacy. But we can now see how the issue was predetermined by those general causes which made the emigration to Canada very small, and that to the English colonies very large. In the era of the Seven Years' War the disparity had become too glaring. The parent states by their intervention might modify the course of the conflict, but could hardly have determined the result.

From Oswego to Ste Foy, who shall say where lies the superiority in courage and devotion? Montcalm and Lévis throwing their whole souls into a task which was rendered impossible by the wanton perfidy of Bigot: Wolfe, shattered in health, yet rising from a bed of fever to make a final effort: the charge of the Highlanders, which showed that England and Scotland had become a united nation: the bravery and willingness of the French Canadian militia:—it is in vain that we attempt to single out any one feature of this splendid antagonism which can confer pre-eminence upon either nation, or upon any individual in either camp. What perished in the capitulation of Montreal was the Bourbon monarchy and the narrow absolutism which fettered the life of New France throughout the Old Régime. What survives to this day is the vigour of two great races, striving to make Canada strong and free and reverent of law.

SANS MERCI—By Hébert.

A harvester of the early times of the colony is surprised by a ferocious inhabitant of the forest; and, with a reaping-hook in his hands, he fights desperately against his aggressor.

The two athletes grasp each other in a death struggle; teeth and nails penetrate the flesh; the antagonists sway, shrivel, almost yell, in writhing mass to which the bronze gives a tragical effect.

It is civilization fighting barbarism.

L. FRÉCHETTE.

FRANK LASCELLES

Designer and Master of the Pageantry.

Note on the Pageants

By MR. LASCELLES

QUEBEC, July, 1908.

An appreciation of its History and of the deeds of its heroes ranks among the great factors in the development of a nation.

Hence it will be readily granted that any influence which tends to the increase of this appreciation is not lightly to be set aside.

Although, with the perspective lent by time, the present should realise fully the structure of its heritage, yet it is given to few to have their imagination so stirred through the medium of the printed page, as to cause them to appreciate the significance of the record.

But Art ever waiting to inspire, proves to us, as a handmaid to the Sciences, the truth of the Roman poet's words, that "Things seen are mightier than things heard."

Here then is an attempt to recall in living form some events in the history of a century and a half of Canada's early days.

It is no story of the pomp and panoply of a thousand years that there is to unfold, but a story of the struggles and vicissitudes that have gone to the establishment of a great country.

And it cannot be without avail that the injunction has been borne in mind to "Remember the days of old, and the years that are past."

FRANK LASCELLES.

NOTE:—In the few places where it has been found necessary to combine in one scene incidents which may have taken place on different occasions, I cannot do better than repeat as an apologia the words used in the prefatory note to the Book of Words of the Oxford Historical Pageant: "It is perhaps advisable to point out that a modern Pageant, like an historical play of Shakespeare, is often compelled by reason of space, time, and suitability for representation, to foreshorten history. The critic must not murmur if persons and events are found in a juxtaposition for which there is no absolute warrant in the chronicles, or if fancy sometimes bodies forth possibilities which may never have been realities."

BRETAGNE.

Pour que le sang joyeux dompte l'esprit morose,
Il faut, tout parfumé du sel des goëmons,
Que le souffle atlantique emplisse tes poumons;
Arvor t'offre ses caps que la mer blanche arrose.

L'ajonc fleurit et la bruyère est déjà rose.
La terre des vieux clans, des nains et des démons,
Ami, te garde encore, sur le granit des monts,
L'homme immobile auprès de l'immuable chose.

Viens. Partout tu verras, par les landes d'Arès,
Monter vers le ciel morne, infrangible cyprès,
Le menhir sous lequel gît la cendre du Brave;

Et l'océan, qui roule en un lit d'algues d'or
Is la voluptueuse et la grande Occismor,
Bercera ton coeur triste à son murmure grave.

HERRDIA.

The Pageants

Historical Notes on the First Pageant.

Just before Jacques Cartier in 1535 moored two of his ships in the stream now known as the St. Charles, he made his first visit to the old Indian village of Stadaconé, "the town and dwelling place of Donnacona." Ranged along the high land between the St. Charles and the St. Lawrence were the villages of Ajoasté, Starnatam, Tailla ("which is on a mountain," adds the discoverer), and Stadin. Stadaconé, on the high land just beyond, overlooking the St. Charles, was by far the most considerable of them all, for Donnacona was Agouhanna, "lord of Canada." "Under this high land towards the north," reads Cartier's narrative, "is the river and harbour of St. Croix (St. Charles), where we stayed from the fifteenth day of September until the sixth day of May, 1536."

The winter was a disastrous one. Twenty-five men were carried off by scurvy; the survivors had scarcely strength to draw water or to keep the neighbouring savages in ignorance of their weakness by beating together pieces of wood within their palisade. On the third of May, 1536, the day and festival of Holyrood, Cartier raised a cross, 35 feet in height, bearing a shield charged with the arms of France, and inscribed in Attic letters: "Franciscus Primus, Dei Gratia Francorum Rex Regnat." Shortly after the ceremony Jacques Cartier's crew brought Donnacona and four other Indians on board the *Grande Hermine*, in order to carry them off to France that Francis I might see them and hear them speak.

Names of Jacques Cartier's Crew.

Ships' Roll of the expedition of 1535, presented by Jean Poullet at the meeting of the Municipal Council of St. Malo at Baie St. Jean, March 31, 1535.

The inscription of the said Masters, Mariners and Pilots follows:—

Jacques Cartier, Captain.
Thomas Fourmont, Master.
Guillaume Le Breton Bastille, Captain and Pilot of "L'Emérillon."
Jacques Maingard, Master of "L'Emérillon."
Marc Jalobert, Captain and Pilot of the "Correlieu." (1)
Guillaume Le Marié, Master of the "Correlieu."
Laurent Boulain.
Etienne Nouel.
Pierre Esmery dit Talbot.
Michel Hervé.
Etienne Princevel.
Michel Audiepvre.
Bertrand Sambost.
Richard le Bay.
Lucas Fammys.
François Guitault, druggist.
Georget Mabille.
Guillaume Sequart, carpenter.
Robin Le Tort.
Samson Ripault, barber.
François Guillot.
Guillaume Esnault, carpenter.
Jehan Dabin, carpenter.
Jehan Duvert, carpenter.

(1) This vessel was the "PETITE HERMINE;" her name being thus changed on the occasion of Cartier's second voyage.

Francis I.

Jacques Cartier.

Arrival of Jacques Cartier at Quebec, 1535

Conference between Jacques Cartier and the Indians at Stadaconé.

The Taking of Quebec in 1629.
From Hennipin, Edition 1698.

Julien Golet.
Thomas Boulain.
Michel Phelipot.
Jehan Hamel.
Jehan Fleury.
Guil[l]aume Guilbert.
Colas Barbe.
Laurent Gaillot.
Guillaume Bochier.
Michel Eon.
Jehan Anthoine.
Jehan Pierres.
Jehan Coumyn.
Antoine Desgranches.
Louis Douayrer.
Pierre Coupeaulx.
Pierre Jonchée.
Michel Maingard.
Jehan Maryen.
Bertrand Apvril.
Gilles Stuffin.
Geoffroy Ollivier.
Guillaume de Guernezé.
Eustache Grossin.
Guillaume Allierte.
Jehan Ravy.
Pierre Marquier, trumpeter.
Guillaume Le Gentilhomme.
Raoullet Maingard.
François Dusult.
Hervé Henry.
Yvon Legal.
Antoine Alierte.
Jehan Colas.
Jacques Poinsault.
Dom. Guillaume Le Breton, Chaplain.
Dom. Anthoine, Chaplain.
Philippe Thomas, carpenter.
Jacques Dubois.
Julien Plantirnet.
Jehan Go.
Jehan Legentilhomme.
Michel Douquais, carpenter.
Jehan Aismery
Pierre Maingart.
Lucas Clavier.
Goulset Riou.
Jehan-Jacques Morbihen.
Pierre Nyel.
Legendre Etienne Leblanc [3].

To this list of names, 74 in all, we must add nine others, discovered by our archeologists and historians since this list was published.

Monsieur: Claude de Pontbriand, son of the Seigneur de Montcevelles and cup-bearer to the Dauphin.
Monsieur: Charles Guillot, secretary of Jacques Cartier.
" Charles de la Pommeraye.
" Pierre de Chambeaulx,
" Jehan Guyon,
" Jehan Poullet,
" Jehan Garnier,
" De Goyelle,

and Philippe Rougemont, the only one Jacques Cartier names of the thirty sailors who died of scurvy during the winter of 1535–36.

This brings the total number of names, so far as known, to 83, but, as the men who took part in this expedition totalled 110, there are some twenty-seven who are yet unknown, and are likely to remain so. Clever indeed will be the antiquarian who will reveal their identity.

FIRST PAGEANT—Scene I.

First Pageant Scene I

1534–6.—THE VILLAGE OF STADACONÉ: JACQUES CARTIER PLANTS A CROSS ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER AND RETURNS TO FRANCE.

There is a deep silence over the distant blue hills, over the broad river flowing between its lofty banks, and over the wide waiting land of primeval forest and plain.

Outlined against the waters is the motionless figure of an Indian chieftain, as, with his hand shading his eyes, he gazes out over the river. He stands as though looking into the dawning of the future, with pre-

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[3] Documents inédits sur Jacques Cartier et le Canada, communiqués par M. Alfred Ramé, de Rennes, et faisant suite à la relation du Premier voyage de Jacques Cartier, en 1534 d'après l'édition de 1598, pages 10, 11 et 12. Paris, Librairie Tross, 5, rue Neuve des Petits Champs, 1865.

monition of coming change to his race. In the distant encampment is heard the sound of singing. On a sudden he utters a cry, for away on the river, he has caught sight of three strange ships.

The Indian families come running from the camp and gaze in wonder at the strange apparition, while the song of the sailors is heard below. Then, as the strangers put to land, the Indians troop down to the shore.

After a while they return, fear changed to friendly welcome, and wild with delight they crowd about the white strangers, dancing, singing, leaping, crying "Agouazi" in welcome, after the manner of their people. Men and boys, women, young and old, some with infants in their arms, crowd about Jacques Cartier and his crew, shouting for joy, stroking their arms, feeling their faces, and holding up screeching infants to be touched.

Jacques Cartier orders bread and wine to be set before them, and an old chieftain, rising, makes an harangue, pointing out the extent of the dominion to which the white men are received and welcomed. Then the warriors, having caused the women to retire, squat on the ground about the Frenchmen, row upon row of swarthy forms and grim faces, "as though" says Cartier, "we were about to act a play." Then appears a troop of women bringing mats, with which they cover the bare earth for their guests. When they are seated, a feeble old savage laid on a deerskin is brought before them by his tribesmen. They place him on the ground at Jacques Cartier's feet and make signs of solemn appeal for him, Agouhana, their lord and king, while he points feebly to his powerless limbs and implores the healing touch from the hand of the French chief. Cartier rubs the palsied limbs with his hands, and is given in return for his sympathy several scalps—trophies of their victories—and the red fillet of his grateful patient.

Meanwhile, the sailors have set up a great cross of wood. Upon its arms is a shield charged with the lilies of France and an inscription, "Franciscus Primus Dei gratia Francorum rex regnat." The booming of the cannon having died away, the Frenchmen kneel before the cross, pointing to heaven, and striving to indicate that upon this sign depends their redemption.

"At all of which," says Cartier, "the savages marvelled, turning one to another and gazing upon the cross". Then, treating it with reverent awe, they place baskets of corn before it, adorned with flowers, and burn tobacco before it as incense.

Meanwhile, from the wigwams beyond appears a woeful throng, the sick, the maimed, and the decrepit, brought or led forth and placed before the perplexed commander—"as if," he says, "God had come down to cure them." He reads to his petitioners a portion of the gospel of St. John: "IN PRINCIPIO ERAT VERBUM, ET VERBUM ERAT APUD DEUM, ET DEUS ERAT VERBUM." Then he makes the sign of the cross over them, and, though comprehending not a word, his audience listen with grave attention.

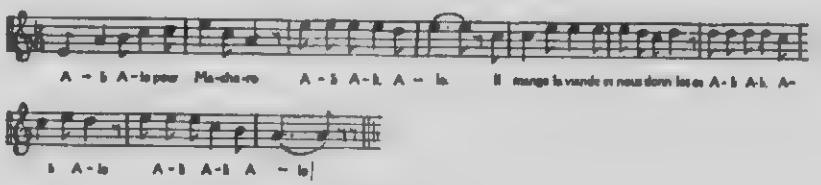
The squaws and children are recalled, and the warriors place them in separate groups. Knives and hatchets are given to the men; beads and rosaries, combs and bells to the women, while pewter rings and images of the *Agnus Dei* are flung among the children, whence ensues a vigorous scramble.

Each of the chief's sons is decked out in a shirt, coloured "sayon," and a red hat, each one receiving a chain of "laton" around his neck.

Cartier presents to the chief a cloak of Paris red set with yellow and white buttons of tin and ornamented with small bells.

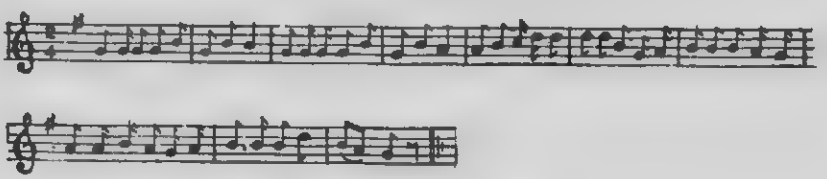
Then a little girl is presented to Cartier; all the people give cries in sign of joy and alliance, and the chief presents two little boys, one after the other, upon which the same cries and ceremonies are made as before. Now the trumpeters press their trumpets to their lips and blow a blast that fills the hearts of their hearers with amazement and delight. The visitors descend to the river, followed by a crowd of women, who, with clamorous hospitality, beset them with gifts of fish, beans, corn and other articles of uninviting aspect, making signs that the cross shall not be disturbed. A group of Indians accompany them in canoes to their ships, their shrill songs of jubilation still reaching the ears of the receding Frenchmen as they spread their sails and steer for home, carrying the chief Donnacona and some of his companions to France, that Francis the First may see with his own eyes the inhabitants of this "New World."

THE SONGS OF THE SAILORS



Ali, alo, pour Machero;
Ali, ali, alo!
Il mange la viande
Et nous donne les os;
Ali, ali, alo!
Ali, ali, alo!

A SAINT-MALO, BEAU PORT DE MER



A Saint Malo, beau port de mer, (bis)
Trois gros navir's sont arrivés,
Nous irons sur l'eau,
Nous y prom' promener,
Nous irons jouer dans l'île.

DONNACONA.

Vieille Stadacona! sur ton fier promontoire,
Il n'est plus de forêt silencieuse et noire;
Le fer a tout détruit.
Mais sur les hauts clochers, sur les blanches murailles
Sur le roc escarpé, témoin de cent batailles,
Plane une Ombre la nuit.

Elle vient de bien loin, d'un vieux château de France,
A moitié démoli, grand par la souvenance
Du roi François premier.
Elle crut au Dieu fort qui souffrit en silence
Au grand chef dont le cœur fut percé d'une lance,
Elle crut au guerrier!

Donnacona ramène au pays des ancêtres,
Domagaya lassé de servir d'autres maîtres,
Aussi Taiguragni.
Les vieux chefs tout pards laissent leur sépulture,
On entend cliqueter partout comme une [illegible]
Les colliers d'ésurgni.

Puis ce sont dans les airs mille clameurs joyeuses,
Des voix chantent en cœur sur nos rives heureuses,
Comme un long hosanna.
Et l'on voit voltiger des spectres diaphanes,
Et l'écho sur les monts, dans les bois, les [illegible],
Répète: Agouhanna!

P. J. O. Chauveau.

Historical Notes on the First Pageant (Scene II).

On his return to France, Jacques Cartier hastened to relate to His Majesty all the incidents of his voyage and the results which might be hoped for from his discoveries. The King, surrounded by his courtiers, listened attentively to the story of the great Breton navigator, who entertained him with vivid descriptions of the land, its rivers and villages, and, above all, the noble St. Lawrence, whose magnitude and beauty could not be surpassed. Taiguragny and Domagaya, who had been to France in 1534, interpreted for Donnacona the Chief, before the King. The Indians were sent to St. Malo to be instructed in the Catholic faith. "They were baptized," says Cartier, "at their own desire and request." Cartier himself acted as godfather to Donnacona; but in 1542 the old chief died, professing his new religion.

Present at the Court of Francis I.

Gentlemen of the Court:

Three Sons of the King, François, 17 years of age—Henri, 16 years of age—Charles, duke of Orléans, 13 years of age. Anne de Montmorency, Prime Minister, Grand Master and Marshal of France —Cardinal Jean de Lorraine—Chabot de Brion (Admiral of France) —Claude de Lorraine, first Duke of Guise (grand master of the chase)—Duke Claude de Savoie—Antoine du Bourcy (Chancellor) —Guillaume Poyet (Chancellor, President of the Parliament of Paris)—Count de Saint-Pol—Count de Tende—Cardinal de Tournon (High Chancellor)—Guillaume du Belley-Langey (Minister)—Marquis de Saluces—Jean de Bellay (Bishop of Paris)—Mgr. François Bohier (Bishop of St. Malo,)—Sire de Velly—Sire d'Annehaut—Sire de Montejan —De la Meilleraye (Vice-Admiral of France)—Count de Rœulx (lieutenant general) — Count des Bures (lieutenant general) — Caliot de Genouillac (grand equerry, minister)—Sire de Sangey—Martin du Bellay (captain)—Barbesieux (captain)—De la Porte (captain)— Chandenier (lieutenant) — Antonio de Leyva (lieutenant) — Bonneval (captain) — Jean Morin (lieutenant of the Criminal Court) — Du Prat (Chancellor of France, Minister)—Henri d'Albret (lieutenant general of the King)—François de Genouillac (seneschal of Quéry)— Abbé Rabelais (celebrated writer)—Clément Marot (celebrated writer) —Noël du Fail (celebrated writer)—Etienne Dolet (celebrated writer) —Louis Burgensis (first medical attendant)

LADIES OF THE COURT:

Queen Eléonore (2nd wife)—Daughters of the King: Madeleine (15 years of age) and Marguerite de France (12 years of age)—Marguerite de Navarre (sister of the King)—the Duchess d'Estampes—Princess de la Roche-sur-Yon—Duchess de Lorraine—Marie de Bourbon (daughter of the Duke of Vendôme)—Marie de Guise (daughter of Claude de Lorraine)—Jeanne d'Albret (niece of the King)—Marie d'Albret—Catherine de Médicis (wife of the Duke of Orleans, married 1533)—Mademoiselle de l'Estrange—Diane de Poitiers (daughter of the Grand Marshal of Normandy).

FIRST PAGEANT—Scene II

First Pageant Scene II

1536.—THE GARDENS AT FONTAINEBLEAU: FRANCIS THE FIRST RECEIVES JACQUES CARTIER AND LEARNS OF HIS DISCOVERY OF CANADA.

At the close of a summer afternoon there comes through the gardens of Fontainebleau a cavalcade of courtiers from the forest beyond. Trumpets sound in the distance, as the richly caparisoned horses, bearing their noble riders come into view through the avenue of trees. Across the greensward winds the long procession in sheen of velvets and of satins until, drawing rein by the sparkling fountains, they are met by groups of ladies and attendants of the court, while strains of music mingle with the plash of the water and the jingling of the bells and harness.

The King rides under a canopy on a horse caparisoned in cloth of gold; his clothes are embroidered in gold and jewels and as great cups of wine and golden dishes of fruit are handed by the pages, a troup of fauns and satyrs dance through the gardens. Then, at his command, is brought in a man with a rugged, weather-beaten face, who has journeyed afar in search of new lands and has returned to the Old World to tell his King what he has seen and heard. Jacques Cartier, on bended knee, having told of the notable discoveries he has made and the stories which have reached his ears, presents the dark-hued chieftain of the west to the great king of France. Donnacona falls prostrate with his companions on the ground before the king, and then, through an interpreter, he tells his wondrous tale of a land of gold and rubies and of a nation white like the French; of men who live without food, and of those to whom nature has granted but one leg. The king having listened with interest and attention hands them over to the Bishop of St. Malo, who blessed Jacques Cartier at his departure on his second voyage. Then, laughing and jesting, the king rides on with his Court.

HISTORICAL NOTES ON THE SECOND PAGEANT—SCENE I.

The new era inaugurated in the New World by Champlain was the outcome of the new era in the Old World inaugurated by Henry of Navarre.

Exhausted by thirty years of conflict, France "had sunk at last," says Parkman, "to a repose, uneasy and disturbed yet the harbinger of recovery. The rugged soldier whom for the weal of France and of mankind, Providence had cast to the troubled surface of affairs, was throned in the Louvre, composing the strife of factions and the quarrels of his mis-

tresses. The bear-hunting prince of the Pyrenees wore the crown of France. He cared little for creeds or dogmas. Impressible, quick in sympathy, his grim lip lighted often with a smile, and his war worn cheek was no stranger to a tear. He forgave his enemies and forgot his friends. Many loved him; none but fools trusted him. Mingled of mortal good and ill, frailty and force, of all the Kings who for two centuries and more sat on the throne of France, Henry the Fourth alone was a man."

Such was Henry of Navarre in the Old World: Champlain, in the New, was a true hero after the chivalrous mediæval type. His character was dashed largely with the spirit of romance. Though earnest, sagacious and penetrating, he leaned to the marvellous; and the faith which was the life of his hard career was somewhat prone to overstep the bounds of reason and invade the domain of fancy. A Royal patent raised him to the rank of untitled nobility. He soon wearied of the antechambers of the Louvre. It was here, however, that his destiny awaited him and the work of his life was unfolded.

Aymar de Chastes, commander of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and Governor of Dieppe, wished to mark his closing days with some notable achievement for France and the Church. He made reason and patriotism his watchwords. He came to court to beg a patent of Henry IV, and he resolved to proceed to New France in person and dedicate the rest of his days to the service of God and his King.

Champlain, young, ardent, yet ripe in experience, consented to accept a post in the new enterprise.

Before his departure for Canada in the spring of 1608, Champlain submitted to the King his reasons for preferring the banks of the St. Lawrence, the gateway of Canada, as a place of settlement, to the rugged shores of La Cadie.

The dream of the sailor of that period was a passage to the Western Sea and the riches of Cathay. Champlain, however, recalled the great stream which flowed in silent grandeur from sources in the West, which no white man had ever discovered. Here the Indians would bring their furs; the discoverer would prepare for his voyages of adventure; the Church would proclaim her teachings to the children of the forest. Henry IV, then at the height of his glory, extended to Champlain the encouragement which assured to France a colony in the New World. On July 3, 1608, Champlain's little ship anchored before the Rock of Quebec.

Present at the Court of Henri IV. 1608.

Henri IV (King).
Dauphin Louis.
Gaston, Duke of Orléans.
Another child who became Louis XIII (seven years).
Jean Rosny (confidential minister of the King).
Aubigné (Marshal of France).
Philippe du Plessis-Mornay.
Charles de Cossé-Brissac (Marshal of France).
Brulart de Sillery (Chancellor of France).
Jeannin (Minister).
Duke of Guise.
Prince de Joinville.
Duke of Mayenne.
Marquis of Montpensat.
Henri II de Montmorency (Marshal of France).
Duke of Epernon.
Count of Auvergne.
Duke of Lesdiguières (Grand Constable of France).
De Villeroy (Minister of the King).
César, Duke of Vendôme.
Roger de Bellegarde (Marshal of France).
Antoine, Count of Moret.
Charles Faulet (Chancellor).
Lenet (Councillor of State).
Du Teuil (confidant of the King).

Champlain

The Founder of Quebec, the Ancient Capital of Canada

Anne of Austria

HENRY IV.
KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE.

Candiac—The Home of Montcalm

Launching of the "Griffin" on the Niagara River in 1679

Marquis de Mirabeau.
Marquis de Liancourt.
Duke of Montbazon.
Marquis de la Force.
Le Noue.
Roquelaure (Lieutenant-general).
De Lavardin (Marshal).
De Crillon (grand Captain).
Jean d'Albret.
Villegontlain.
Concino-Concini, Maréchal d'Ancre.
Marie de Médicis and the ladies of the Court.

Elizabeth (Queen of Spain) daughter of the King and of Claude of France.
Henriette (Queen of England), daughter of the King and of Claude of France.
Eléonore Dori (Marquise d'Ancre) lady of the bedchamber of the Queen.
Marquise de Verneuil.
Princess of Condé.
Duchess of Mayenne.
Marquise d'Elbeuf.
Madam Duplessis-Mornay.
Jacqueline de Bueil.
Charlotte des Essarts.
Mlle d'Aumale.

SECOND PAGEANT—Scene I.

Second Pageant Scene I

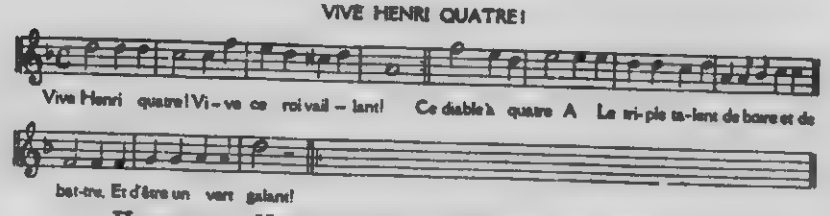
1608.—THE LOUVRE: SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN AT THE COURT OF KING HENRY THE FOURTH RECEIVES A COMMISSION TO SET OUT FOR LA NOUVELLE FRANCE.

A throne is set up in the Palace of the Louvre and about it is tapestry with fleur de lys. On either hand are the Halberdiers and Guards of the King. To the strains of the Minstrels, the gaily attired courtiers troop in with their ruffles and wide spread farthingales and all is laughter and animation. Trumpets proclaim the entrance of the King and his Queen, Marie de Médicis, and, preceded by the officials and pages of the court and followed by the gentlemen of honour and maids in waiting, they make their way through the bowing throng to their throne of State. At the foot of the throne stands a young man in the prime of life; filled with the spirit of mediæval chivalry and romance, who is presented to the King as his Lieutenant General by Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts, from Champlain's own province of Saintonge, a gentleman in waiting and Governor of Pont. He was, a tried and trusted warrior, who had fought valiantly for "Le Béarnais" in the wars of the League, and held as a reward for his services the position of Viceroy of "La Nouvelle France" as successor to Aymar de Chastes.

PAVANE

The hautboys, lutes and violins strike up the opening bars of the stately pavane or "peacock" dance, and emerging from the brilliant crowd some thirty or forty couples take part in the graceful measure, stepping with high-heeled shoes, and with crossed swords flashing over their heads in the dainty figures of the dance. The dance over, the royal party pass out amid the scattering of flowers, and the mirth loving gallants as they disperse break out into the gay refrain of "Vive Henri Quatre."

VIVE HENRI QUATRE!



Historical Notes on Second Pageant—Scene II.

Champlain had been nine years married to Hélène Boullé, when in 1620 she decided to embark with her husband for New France. The ship's company comprised scarcely twenty souls. Father Georges de Baillif, a very distinguished Récollet, and Brother Bonaventure accompanied the Founder of Quebec. There were two clerks and three servants of Madame Champlain. It was a great day for the little settlement when the ship rounded the Point of Orleans. The doors of the *Abitation* in the Lower Town were flung wide to receive the newcomers. Louis Hébert and his wife, Adrien Duchesne, a physician, and his wife, Abraham Martin, Pierre Desportes, Nicholas Pivert and their wives appeared before Champlain to welcome him again to Quebec and to greet the mistress of the little colony.

Madame de Champlain was in the full flower of youth and of so angelic a beauty that the savages were tempted to take her for a divinity. They marvelled to see that she bore their images next her heart, for she carried at her girdle according to the fashion of the time, a mirror which reflected their faces. During the four years of her stay in Canada, Madame Champlain made of the *Abitation* the model of a Christian home. Often she went with the others of her household to visit the savages who lived about the fort; she entered the rude wigwams of bark, gave them food and clothing and cared for the sick. Such were these few lonely women who shared the toil of their husbands in New France.

1620.—Samuel de Champlain.

King Louis XIII rewarded the services rendered to religion and to France by the intrepid voyager by sending him the following letter:—

"Champlain,—

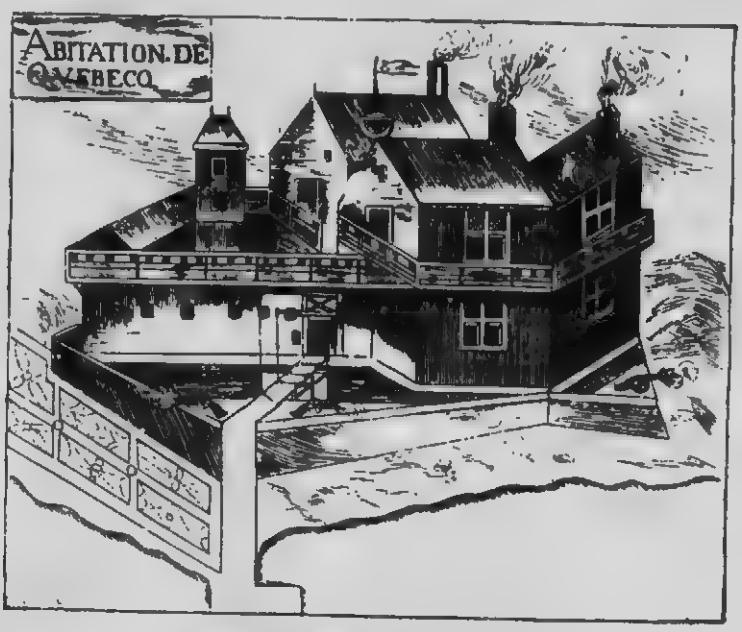
Having learnt of the command which you have received from my cousin the duke of Montmorency, Admiral of France, and my viceroy in New France, to set out for the said country, to be there his lieutenant, and to look after my service, I am pleased to write you this letter, to assure you that the services which you shall render me on this occasion will be very agreeable to me, especially if you maintain the country under my authority, in causing the people there to live as conformably as possible to the laws of my realm, taking care also of the interests of the Catholic religion, so as to draw upon you by this means the divine blessing, which will cause your enterprises and actions to succeed to the greatest glory of God whom I pray to have you in his holy keeping.

Done at Paris, the seventh day of May, 1620."

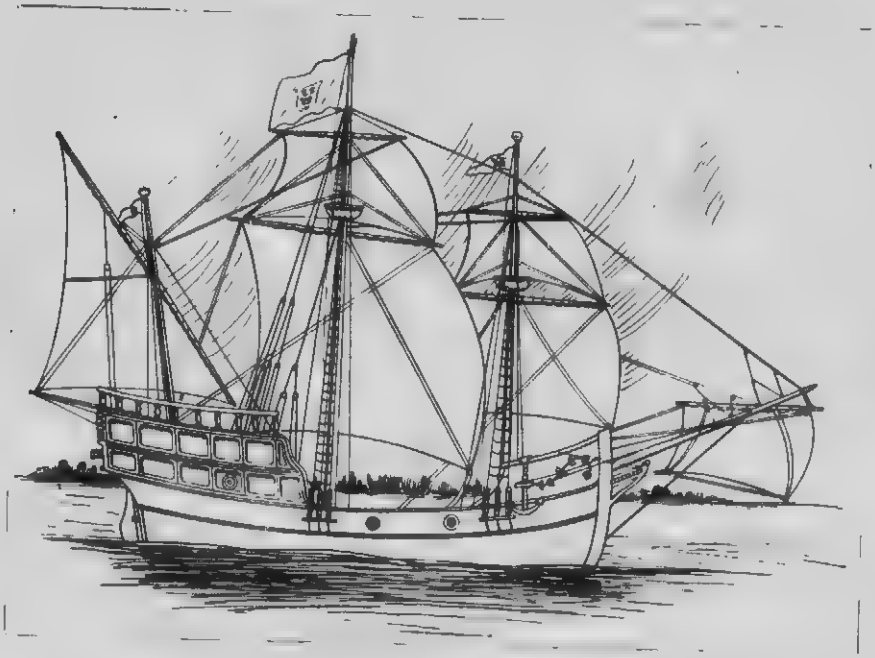
HISTORICAL PERSONAGES.

Courtiers:—

Sieur de Pontgravé.
Sieur Guillaume de Caën et Sieur Emery de Caën (his son).
Pierre du Gast, Sieur de Monts.
Duke of Montmorency.
Marquis de la Roche.
Marquis de Gamache.
Sieur de Poutrincourt.
Robert Gravé.
Claude des Marets.
Pierre Chauvin, Sieur de Tontuit.

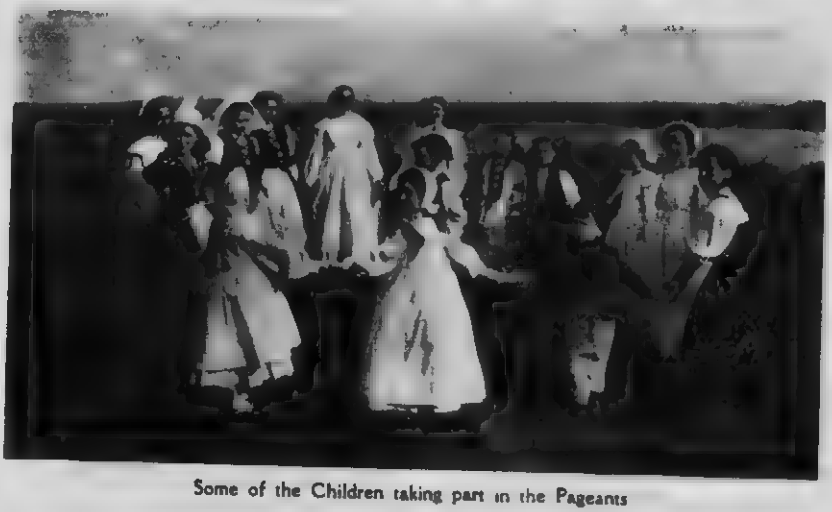


Champlain's Fortified Residence at Quebec



The Don de Dieu—Champlain's Ship

Scene of Habitant Life in Province Quebec



Some of the Children taking part in the Pageants

Old Parliament Buildings

CREW:—

Henry Couillard (captain).
Etienne Brûlé.
Bonnerme.
Jehan Duval.
Antoine Natal.
La Taille.
Nicholas Marion.
Morel (captain).
Jehan Routhier.
Guillaume le Testu.
Pierre Canané.

INHABITANTS:—

Louis Hébert.
Guillaume Couillard.
Louis Couillard.
Abraham Martin.
Madame de Champlain (Hélène Boulé, 22 years of age) 3 servants.
Guillemette Hébert (wife of Guillaume Couillard).
Marguerite Langlois (wife of Abraham Martin).
Hélène Desportes (wife of Guillaume Hébert).
Marguerite Lesage (wife of Nicolas Pivert).
Mademoiselle Pivert.
Nicolas Pivert.
Pierre Desportes.
Guillaume Huboust.
Ma...olet.
Françoise Langlois (wife of Pierre Desportes).
Marie Rollet (wife of Guillaume Huboust).
Louise Couillard.
Marguerite Couillard.
Elizabeth Couillard.
Marie Couillard.
Marguerite Martin.
Hélène Martin.
Marie Martin.

NOTE ON THE CALUMET DANCE.

The Indians make use of a la...pipe, called the calumet of peace. It is composed of stone, either of a red, black c...tish hue, ...lished like marble. The body of the calumet is 8 inches and the h... ...ich cont...ns the tobacco is 3 inches long. The handle which is of wood, is 4 f... ...eet in length, is perforated in the centre to afford a passage for the smoke. It is considered as an appendage of state, and regarded as the calumet of the sun to whom it is presented to be smoked when calm weather, or rain, or sunshine is required.

The calumet has the same influence among savages that a flag of truce has among civilised nations. The red plumage which decks the calumet denotes assistance to be given. The white and grey mixed together, indicate peace and an offer of aid, not only to those to whom the calumet is presented, but also to their allies. The ceremony of smoking is practised with much solemnity previous to the discussion or execution of any transaction of importance. The calumet dance is participated in only by the most considerable personages. It is regarded by them as a ceremony of religion, and practised only upon occasions the most serious and solemn. Without the intervention of the dance, no public or private transaction of moment can take effect. It seems to operate as a charm, in rousing the natives from their habitual indolence and torpidity, and in inspiring them with activity and animation.

Their youths are more passionately fond of these than Europeans are of theatrical exhibitions.

SECOND PAGEANT—Scene II.

Second Pageant Scene II

1620.—SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN BRINGS TO QUEBEC HIS YOUNG WIFE, AND IS RECEIVED BY THE GARRISON OF THE FORT AND THE FRIENDLY INDIANS WHO PERFORM THE CALUMET DANCE IN THEIR HONOUR.

The little rock bound village of Stadaconé has now become Quebec. Champlain who landed in 1608 has spent the intervening time in the midst of the colony, where he has assisted the settlers in their labours and is regarded as a father and friend by all. Now, after an absence of two years spent in his native country, he is bringing back from France his girl wife, who is twenty two years of age; prepared to spend the rest of his life among them and as a guarantee of his good faith to live in his own wigwam here as the viceroy's lieutenant in "La Nouvelle France."

The entire population consisting only of 80 persons, comes out to meet them with much joy, and the artillery booms out at intervals from the little fort which Champlain himself had constructed and the bells ring from the church tower which he had built. The settlers include families of the Héberts, Couillards, Martin, Pivert, Desportes, Huboust, Marsolet, (many of whose descendants survive here to this day.

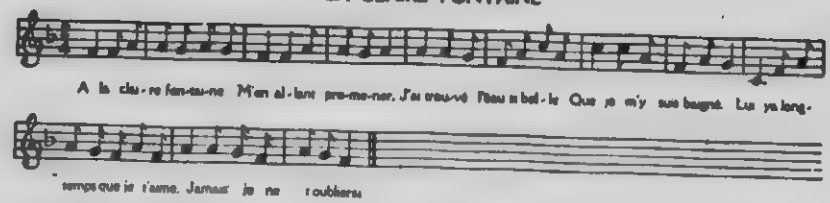
After the shouts of the assembled crowd, the Indians greet them with the concise ceremony of the forest; they gaze at the young girl in stupified amazement that anything so beautiful should come among them. She wears dangling at her side a little mirror, in the fashion of the time, which reflects their countenances; and it pleases them vastly to think that she has them each "in her heart." They have prepared a solemn feast to which the elders and chiefs have been invited, and women sweep the arena where the festival is to take place. The Viceroy and his wife are seated on skins in the place of honour and the calumet or pipe of peace is presented to them while the chiefs smoke, sitting round. Champlain tells them that, moved by affection for them, he first visited their country to see its rich mines and its beauty and to help them in their wars. In the meantime preparation is being made for the Calumet dance. They surround the spot with small trees and branches, placed perpendicularly in the ground, and the chieftain advances, exclaiming that he carries a calumet of peace.

A large mat is then spread, on which is placed the god of the chieftain who gives the dance. On the right of the "manitou" are placed the calumet, with the trophies of warfare, the club, the hatchet, the bow, the quiver and arrows. The singers, consisting of both men and women, are seated under the foliage upon mats. The first part of the dance is performed by one person, who throws himself into various attitudes, and gesticulates with the calumet in his hand. He then invites a warrior to join him in the dance; the latter approaches with his bow and arrows, and hatchet or club, and commences a duel against the other, who has no instrument of defence but the calumet.

The dance over, the performers approach in ceremony officially to receive Champlain and his party.

Then a cask of good French wine is broached and the health of the King, of Champlain and his young girl wife is drunk amid shouts of "Vive le Roi," "Bien Venue" and "Vive Champlain" to which he replies, "Vive la Nouvelle France" and "Vive Québec." Then merrily singing the song "C'était une frégate," they accompany them to the *Abitation*.

À LA CLAIRE FONTAINE


A la clai-re fon-tai-ne M'en al-lant pro-me-ner. J'ai trou-vé l'eau si bel-le Que je m'y suis bai-gné. Lui ya long-
temps que je t'aime. Jamais je ne t'oublierai

J'ai trouvé l'eau si belle
Que je m'y suis baigné;
Sous les feuilles d'un chêne
Je me suis fait sécher.
Lui ya longtemps que je t'aime
Jamais je ne t'oublierai.

* * * * *

Je voudrais que la rose
Fut encore au rosier,
Et que le rosier même
Fut à la mer jeté.
Lui ya longtemps que je t'aime,
Jamais je ne t'oublierai.

C'ÉTAIT UNE FREGATE

C'était une frégate,
Mon joli cœur de rose,
Dans la mer a touché,
Joli cœur d'un rosier. (ter.)

Dites-moi donc, la belle,
Mon joli cœur de rose,
Qu'a vous à tant pleurer?
Joli cœur d'un rosier. (ter.)

* * * *

Yavait un' demoiselle,
Mon joli cœur de rose,
Su' l'bord d'la mer pleuré (rait),
Joli cœur d'un rosier. (ter.)

Faut-il, pour une fille,
Mon joli cœur de rose,
Que mon fils soit noyé! . . .
Joli cœur d'un rosier. (ter.)

Historical Notes on the Third Pageant.

La Mère Marie de l'Incarnation and the Ursulines of Quebec.

The Guyarts of Tours had been renowned for their piety ever since the great-great-grandfather of La Mère Marie had been sent to the wildest part of the Calabrian coast to bring the famous ascetic, St. François de Paule to the death-bed of Louis XI. Marie was born in 1599. She "played nun" even in the nursery, and entered many a time the great soaring cathedral at Tours and that exquisite little gem of Gothic architecture de la Salette, all aglow with the sacred music. After her marriage, the birth of an only son and an early widowhood, she had entered at thirty the Ursuline convent at Tours. Stirred by the thrilling *Relations des Jésuites* and the words of St. Vincent de Paul, aided by the companionship of Madame de la Peltrie, a volunteer from the *haute noblesse* of Normandy, and supported by Anne of Austria and the devotion of the Duchesse

d'Aiguillon, Mère Marie de l'Incarnation sailed for the New World on the 4th of May, 1639. There were three Jesuits in the little company, three Hospitalières, founders of the Hôtel Dieu in Quebec, and Madame de la Peltrie with her three Ursulines.

Great was the joy of the citizens of Quebec when the little vessel rounded the point of Orleans. Montmagny, the Governor sent his barge in viceregal state to welcome the woman whom Bossuet in years to come was to call the *Ste. Thérèse de l'Amérique*. The Governor himself, Fathers Vimont and Le Jeune, Martial Piraube and the citizens of Quebec thronged the landing place and acclaimed the beginning of the pious work in the New World.

The hardships endured by the first Ursulines cannot be recorded here. Surrounded by the menace of the wilderness, assailed by the ravages of smallpox, braving the discouragement of disastrous fires, of war and of poverty, the society was sustained only by the indomitable perseverance and devotion of the founders. Mère Marie de l'Incarnation was accustomed to gather about her the Indian girls beneath a primeval ash tree which stood for two centuries as a monument to her zeal. Beneath these spreading branches she told the story of "Him who made all things." The convent in the upper town, burnt to the ground on a bitterly cold midwinter's night, arose again from its ashes. Throughout the thirteen disastrous years from 1650 to 1663, when plague stalked through the colony and the Iroquois scourged the land like the plague itself, the devotion of the nuns reassured the wavering inhabitants stayed the cry "Back to France!" which was raised throughout the stricken colony, and stood between a discouraged people and apparent ruin.

The subsequent life of the Ursulines at Quebec forms one of the most romantic chapters in Canadian history. The Ursuline convent passed through no less than four sieges. The marks of the British shells of 1759 are still visible in its walls. Here Montcalm was buried in the shell-torn ground. Here Wolfe's funeral sermon was preached by the Anglican Chaplain of the British flagship. Within these walls are relics from the time of Christ and his apostles to the martyrdoms in central China of a few years ago. No community has such intimate human links with the past. La Mère de St. Ignace stood by as Montcalm was lowered into his grave; yet she is linked with our own day, on the one hand, by a living nun who spent several years with her in the cloister; while on the other she is linked with Champlain, whose ter-centenary we are celebrating, through another nun, Geneviève de Boucherville, whose father was born during the lifetime of Shakespeare, though her own death did not occur till the lifetime of Wellington. From the time when Murray made his headquarters in their convent, and the nuns knitted long stockings for the Highlanders during the bitter winter of 1759–1760, the Ursulines have been the friends of every Governor, and have been visited by every member of the Royal Family that ever set foot in Canada.

HISTORICAL PERSONAGES.

M. de Montmagny.

Courtiers:—François de Ré, Chevalier de Repentigny, M. de Chavigny, M. de la Pomeraye, Martial Piraube (secretary), Jean Juchereau de More, Antoine de Chateaufort, Noël Juchereau Sieur des Châtelets, André de Malapart.

Mère Marie de L'Incarnation
First Superioress of the Ursuline Convent

Madame De la Peltrie
Foundress of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec

View of the First Ursuline Convent

View of the General Hospital
From old Engraving

Madame Bourgeoys
Foundress of the Congregation of Ville Marie

The Duchess D'Aiguillon
Foundress of Hôtel Dieu Quebec

Mgr. De Laval
First Bishop of Quebec

Louis XIV

Frontenac
Governor of New France

Notre Dame des Victoires—Quebec

The Intendant Talon

Colbert

La Salle
Explorer of the Mississippi

Citizens and Inhabitants:—Jean Bourdon, Jean Guyon, Simon Guyon, Denis Guyon, Chevalier Delisle, Nicolas Marsolet, Olivier le Tardif, Jean Paul Godfroy, Robert Giffard, Charles Giffard, François Aubert, La Treille, Charles Dumaroche, Martin Lamarche, Martin Grouval, Philippe Amyot, Charles Sevestre, Etienne Sevestre, Jean Côté, Jacques Sevestre, Marin Boucher, Noël Langlois, Robert Langlois, Gaspard Boucher, Pierre Boucher, Nicolas Boucher, Zacharie Cloutier, Jean Cloutier, Charles Cloutier, Robert Drouin, Thomas Giroux.

Jesuits:—Father Barthelémy Vimont, Father Joseph Poncet de la Rivière, Father Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot.

Ursulines, Nuns:—Mother Marie de l'Incarnation, Marie de St. Joseph, Ste. Croix.

Hospitalières, Nuns:—Mother Marie Guenet de St. Ignace, Mother Anne le Cointre de St. Bernard, Marie Forestier de St. Bonaventure, Madame de la Peltrie, Melle Barré.

Ladies and Peasant Women:—Jacqueline Potel (wife of Jean Bourdon), Madeline Boulé (wife of Jean Guyon), Marie Langlois (wife of Jean Juchereau), Marie Renouard (wife of Robert Giffard), Anne Fauconnier (wife of François Aubert), Anne Dupuis (wife of Jean Sauvaget), Jeanne Sauvaget (maiden), Melle Ducheene. Mathurine Robin (wife of.....Guyon), Marguerite Aubert (wife of Martin Grouval), Anne Convent (wife of Philippe Amyot), Marie Pichon (wife of Charles Sevestre), Marguerite Petit Pas (wife of Etienne Sevestre), Anne Martin (wife of Jean Côté), Périnne Malet (wife of Marin Boucher), Françoise Grenier (wife of Noël Langlois), Nicole Lemaire (wife of Gaspard Boucher), Madeline Boucher (maiden), Xaintes Dupont (wife of Zacharie Cloutier).

Children:—Mathieu Amyot, Jean Gencien Amyot, Jean Juchereau, Nicolas Juchereau, Noel Juchereau, Genevieve Juchereau, Barbe Guyon, Jean Guyon, Simon Guyon, Marie Guyon, Claude Guyon, Denis Guyon, Michel Guyon, Louis Côté, Marie Giffard, Charles Giffard, Françoise Giffard, Françoise Boucher, Jean Gencien Boucher, Robert Langlois, Madeleine Boucher, Pierre Boucher, Marie Boucher, Marguerite Boucher, Nicolas Boucher, Zacharie Cloutier, Jean Cloutier, Charles Cloutier, Louise Cloutier, Anne Cloutier.

THIRD PAGEANT

Third Pageant

1639.—Mère Marie de l'Incarnation reaches Quebec with the Ursulines and Jesuits and is received by the Governor, Huault de Montmagny, Knight of Malta.

Great progress has been made in Quebec since Champlain built his *Abitation*. Soldiers in the fort give an air of importance to the place, and the Governor is always attended by a military escort. Father Le Jeune says "We have a number of good, resolute soldiers. It is a pleasure to see them go through their military exercises in time of peace, and to hear the sound of musketry and cannons called forth by occasions of joy, while our immense forests and mountains answer these salutes with echoes like rolling thunder. The bugle awakens us every morning; we see the sentinels take their post; the guard is well armed, and each squad has its day of duty. Quebec is guarded in time of peace as a well-regulated post in time of war."

On the landing place at Quebec on August 1st, a little company gathers to meet the women who have given their lives to New France in order that they may teach Christianity to the heathen. Of the 250 settlers, nearly all are present. The Governor, the Sieur de Montmagny, successor to Champlain, is attended by a small retinue of soldiers attired in all the splendor they can muster. Near by are the missionaries, forming, in their black robes, and broad brimmed hats, a striking contrast to the gaily attired soldiers. The seven delicate women have been buffetted for more than two months by wind and storm in their voyage across the Atlantic, and at last to the booming of cannon, they come forth "from

their floating prisons as fresh, says Le Jeune, "as when they left their homes, the vast ocean, with its billows and tempests, not having harmed them in the least." In a transport of joy they fall upon their knees and kiss the soil of their new country, taking possession of it "in the name of Charity." Then, headed by the pious Governor, they go in procession to the little church to thank God for their preservation. On their way Madame de la Peltrie stops to kiss all the little red skins that she meets, and Mother Marie de l'Incarnation cannot restrain her joy, but gathers round her the little mountaineer children to whom she is to teach "the sweet stories of old."

Historical Notes on the Fourth Pageant.

The most glorious feat of arms of the heroic times of New France was accomplished by Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, in the very year in which the Iroquois had resolved to exterminate the colony.

In the spring of 1660 these savages collected an army of eight hundred chosen warriors with the intention of capturing Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal.

At this alarming juncture a young officer of twenty-five, Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, commanding Fort Villemarie, offered, with sixteen companions, to meet the foe, hoping that their audacity would frighten the Iroquois. To these seventeen Frenchmen were added forty Hurons, commanded by Anohotaha, a celebrated leader, and six Algonquins under Chief Mitiwemeg, in all sixty-four men.

The valiant little band arrived on May 1st at the foot of the Long-Sault, on the Ottawa, eight or ten leagues from Montreal, and camped in an entrenchment constructed the previous year by the Algonquins, and defended chiefly by stakes. Dollard decided here to await the Iroquois, as they must of necessity pass by it on their return from the hunt; and the Frenchmen fortified the place as best they could by means of a breastwork of earth, trees and stones, intersected by loop-holes for their muskets.

Hardly was the work completed when the enemy advanced to the assault. After long and desperate fighting the Iroquois at last carry the palisade, and practically hold the position. In this extremity, Dollard loads a large musketoon to the muzzle and lights the fuse intending to throw it, like a grenade, among the enemy. Unfortunately the weapon struck a branch, fell back, and discharged its contents amongst the French. At the same time the Iroquois everywhere broke through, and then followed a hand-to-hand fight as short as it was bloody. The battle became a butchery, and in a quarter of an hour the carnage was over. Dollard, Anohotaha and Mitiwemeg were dead, but at what a cost to the Iroquois.

Frightened by so murderous a defence by seventeen Frenchmen, the Iroquois abandoned their assault on Quebec, Three-Rivers and Montreal, and the defenders' heroism saved the colony. Without their devotion and voluntary martyrdom all Canada would have relapsed into the darkness of paganism and barbarity, and Christian civilization would have had to make a fresh beginning in the country.

On June 3, 1660, the abbé Souart, curé of Villemarie, now Montreal, entered on the death register of the parish, the names of Dollard and his companions in arms. This is the only document which preserves their fame.

THE WAR DANCE—From Catalin

This Tablet is set up on the site of the Sault au Matelot Barricade

Spot where Montgomery Fell on Champlain St.

In his history of the French Colony of Canada, the abbé Faillon first published this glorious record, an act of national gratitude worthy of imitation:—

Adam Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, Commander.
Jacques Brassier.
Jean Tavernier, dit La Hochetière.
Nicolas Tillemont.
Laurent Hébert dit La Rivière.
Alonie de Lestres.
Nicolas Josselin.
Robert Jurée.
Jacques Boisseau dit Cognac.
Louis Martin.
Christophe Augier, dit Desjardins.
Etienne Robin, dit Desforges.
Jean Valets.
René Doussue, Sieur de Sainte-Cécile.
Jean Lecomte.
Simon Genet.
François Cresson dit Pilote.

To the names of these seventeen heroes it is only fair to add those of Anohotaha, and Mitiwemeg, the Huron and Algonquin chiefs, who remained loyal to the French, and with them died on the field of battle.

Notes on the War Dance.

A number of males and females of the village assemble together and designate their manner of going to war, of waiting to ensnare their enemy and of returning with the captives which they were supposed to have surprised. The instrument used in the dance was a calabash called "chichicoué" which is swung in the hand to mark the cadence for the voices and the movements. They are strangers to melodies in their songs, being totally unacquainted with music. The syllables which they must use, are Yo, We and Ya, these they invariably repeat, beating time with their hands and feet. The dancers move their limbs but a little way from the ground.

The war dance is performed by the whole company in turn, all but the actor being seated on the ground in a circular figure. He moves from right to left in the dance, singing at the same time his own exploits, and those of his ancestors. At the conclusion of the narration of each warlike feat, he gives a blow with a club, on a post planted in the centre of the circle near to certain persons, who beat time on pieces of bark, or on a kettle covered with a dressed skin.

In this pantomimical display, he explains what he has witnessed in expeditions against the enemy, without omitting any of the circumstances. They who are present at this recital rise in a body, and join in the dance; and without any previous concert or preparation, exhibit these actions with as much vivacity as if they had actually assisted in them. They thus delineate with considerable animation, and a multiplicity of gestures, any occurrence which they have witnessed, placing it in a certain degree before the eyes of the spectator; an art in which some of their orators have acquired an astonishing degree of perfection. During the intervals of song, frequent distributions of tobacco, and of other articles, are made among the guests, and the whole ceremony generally concludes by an immediate partition and consumption of the remainder.

Notes on the Discovery Dance.

The discovery dance is a natural representation of what passes in a war expedition, and the principal object of those engaged in it is to search for an opportunity of surprising their supposed enemies. It is practised by only two persons at a time, who represent the departure of the warriors, their march, and encampments. They go forth to descry the enemy, they make approaches in the most clandestine and concealed manner, stop as if to breathe, then of a sudden blaze forth into anger, as if they intended to destroy every one within their reach. The paroxysm of fury being somewhat exhausted they seize on one of the company present, as if he were a prisoner of war, and pretend to break his head and strip off his scalp. The principal actor then runs a short distance, and abruptly stops when his passion seems to subside, and his intellect to resume its ordinary state of composure. This stage of the exhibition represents the retreat, made at first with rapidity, and afterwards with more leisure. He expresses by different cries the various degrees of elevation to which his courage was raised during the campaign, and finishes with a recital of the valorous deeds which he achieved.

When it is resolved to engage in any particular dance, a person is sent around the village, to give notice to each cabin or family, which deputes one or two of its members to be present. In the centre of the place where the dance is to be held, a small scaffold

is prepared where a bench is placed for the singers. One holds a kind of drum, another a chichicoué, or the skeleton of a tortoise filled with pebbles. Whilst they sing and make a noise with these instruments, they are joined by the spectators, who strike with sticks against posts and kettles, or dried pieces of bark which they hold before them. The dancers turn in a circuitous figure without joining hands, each making different gestures with his arms and legs, and, although, perhaps, none of the movements are similar, but whimsical, and according to caprice, yet the cadence is never violated. They follow the voices of the singers by the continued enunciation of "He, he" which is concluded by a general cry of approbation still more elevated.

Fourth Pageant

FOURTH PAGEANT

1660.—ADAM DOLLARD, SIEUR DES ORMEAUX, AND HIS COMPANIONS IN ARMS AT LONG SAULT KEEP THE FORT AGAINST THE IROQUOIS.

The whole population is in terror at the uprising of the Iroquois, who with the most appalling deeds of barbarism and cruelty are devastating the country as far as Montreal and Quebec. At this juncture the heroism of a few youths diverts the storm of war and saves Canada from ruin. Adam Dollard (or Daulac) is a young man of good family, who came to the colony three years ago at the age of 22. He has held some military command in France, and it is said that he has been involved in some affair which makes him anxious to wipe out the memory of the past by a noteworthy exploit. He has been for some time among the young men of Montreal, inviting them to join him in the enterprise he meditates. Sixteen of them have caught his spirit, struck hands with him and pledged their word. They have bound themselves to receive no quarter, and have made their wills, confessed and received the sacrament. They have been implored to remain till the Spring sowing is over, but have refused. The spirit of the enterprise is purely mediæval. The enthusiasm of honor, the enthusiasm of adventure, the enthusiasm of faith are its motive forces. Dollard is a knight of the early crusades among the forests and savages of the New World.

Among the bushes and stumps stands a palisade fort, the work of an Algonquin war party in the past autumn. It is a mere enclosure of small trees, planted in a circle; but such as it is the Frenchmen take possession of it. They make their fires, sling their kettles and are joined by some friendly Hurons and Algonquins. Though scarcely trusting their allies, the Frenchmen make no objection to their company and they all bivouac together. They pray in three different tongues, and while at sunset the long reach of forest on the farther shore basks peacefully in the level rays, the rapids join their distant music to the notes of the evening hymn.

Dollard has set men in ambush at a point where he thinks the enemy may be espied, and as canoes with Iroquois approach they are met with a volley, and fly to inform their main body, who are camping further down the river. A fleet of canoes suddenly appears and the Iroquois warriors come bounding towards the little fort. The allies escape into the stockade leaving their kettles still slung over the fires. The Iroquois make a hasty and desultory attack and are quickly repulsed. They then open a parley, hoping to gain some advantage by surprise. Meanwhile the allies strengthen their defence and among the Iroquois, a song of war is raised. Painted in a fantastical manner, and carring javelins, bows and arrows, and muskets, they prepare for a war dance. The Chief, who elevates the hatchet, has his

View of Quebec in 1759

Plan of Quebec in 1663

Cap Rouge, where British Fleet Anchored, 1759

Grand Battery. Rear Wall of Laval University to the right

Breakneck Steps

Little Champlain Street

The Caleche—A favorite with the tourists

face, shoulders and breast blackened with charcoal. Having sung for a time, he raises his voice and signifies to all his assistants that he offers a sacrifice to the god of war, whom he thus addresses:—

"I invoke thee, that u wouldst be favourable to my enterprise and have compassion upon me and my tribe. I likewise supplicate all the good and evil spirits, those who inhabit the air, who perambulate and who penetrate the earth, to preserve me and my party, and to grant, that after a prosperous journey we may return to our own country." The whole of the assembly replies by "ho! ho!" and accompanies, with these reiterated exclamations, all the vows which it forms and all the prayers which it offers.

The chief raises the war-song and begins the dance by striking a vessel with his club; at different periods of the song all join in chorus by enouncing the syllables "he, he." Every person who elevates the signal of war, strikes the vessel in turn and dances in the same manner.

Before the allies have finished strengthening their defence the Iroquois have recommenced the attack, and kindle bark and rush to pile it blazing against the palisade. But they are met by a steady fire and again fall back. Many are left on the ground, the Chief of the Senecas among them, and the savage allies dashing out cut off the heads of a chieftain and others of the slain and stick them on the palisade, while the Iroquois howl in frenzy of rage. The Hurons among them shout to their countrymen in the camp, who, one, two or three at a time, climb the palisade and run over to the enemy among the hootings and execrations of the deserted.

Then the Iroquois advance cautiously, screeching, leaping from side to side and firing as they come on. Every loophole darts tongues of fire from heavy musketoons and muskets. The Iroquois fall back discomfited, some of them are for returning home, others object, saying to return would be a disgrace.

Then the principal chief gathers bundles of sticks and places them in the earth in order calling each by the name of some warrior, a few —taller than the rest—representing subordinate chiefs. Thus he indicates the position which each is to hold at the battle. All gather about and attentively study the sticks, ranged like a child's wooden soldiers, or the pieces on a chessboard; then with no further instruction they form their ranks.

Covered by large and heavy shields made by lashing together three split logs with cross-bars, the band advances, followed by a motley throng of warriors. They reach the palisade in spite of fire and crouching below range of shot hew furiously with hatchets to cut their way through. The rest follow closely, swarming like angry hornets about the fort, hacking and tearing to get in. Dollard has a large musketoon plugged with powder up to the muzzle; he lights the fuse and tries to throw it over the barricade to burst like a grenade, but it strikes the ragged top of the palisade and, falling back with a loud report, creates terrible havoc among the Frenchmen. There is great confusion and the Iroquois reaching the loopholes, thrust in their guns and fire on those within. A breach is made in the palisade, but the few survivors keep up the fight with the sword and knife in hand, fighting the mass of enemies with the fury of madmen, till the Iroquois, despairing of taking them alive, fire volley after volley, shooting them down. Then there arises a burst of triumphant yells. All is over.

The bodies of the Frenchmen are burnt in the fort; while "Koay" is cried sharply and triumphantly by the Indians for their own victorious

dead. To the beat of drums the train moves on uttering plaintive and mournful sounds and bearing the bodies of the dead in procession, with their trophies elevated on poles.

Historical Notes on the Fifth Pageant.

By a royal warrant dated November, 1663, Alexandre de Prouville, Marquis de Tracy, was created Lieutenant-General for Louis XIV, of all the French possessions in North America, "with power over all the generals, lieutenant-generals and all other officers both civil and military." Tracy had grown old in the service of the King. As a lieutenant-general in the French army and commissary-general of the army in Germany, he had given many proofs of bravery in the field, of prudence in council, and of wisdom in delicate negotiation. The King in investing him with the widest powers, assigned to him as a body-guard four companies of infantry bearing the colours of the royal guards, and fitted out for his use two ships of war, the *Brézé* and the *Terron*, which sailed in company with a fleet laden with supplies and ammunition.

The Marquis de Tracy, with many noblemen in his brilliant suite, left Rochelle on February 26, 1664, for Cayenne, which had recently been ceded again to France by the government of Holland. Two months were spent in the voyage and in re-establishing French domination in Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Dominica. Tracy then sailed north for the St. Lawrence. His flagship, the *Brézé*, was moored at Percé, where two ships were fitted out to conduct him to Quebec with his suite and the four companies of infantry bearing the royal colours. The members of the *Conseil Souverain* sent a royal galley from Quebec to meet him; the citizens had prepared a royal welcome. Tracy landed at Quebec in June, 1665, amidst acclamations of the populace such had never been equalled in the annals of New France. He was escorted to the portals of the church, where Mgr. de Laval, at the head of his clergy, received him with solemn ceremony. Tracy was conducted to the chancel, where a *prie-Dieu* had been prepared for him. The humble marquis, however, declined the proffered distinction and knelt like the lowliest of his fellow worshippers on the bare floor of the church.

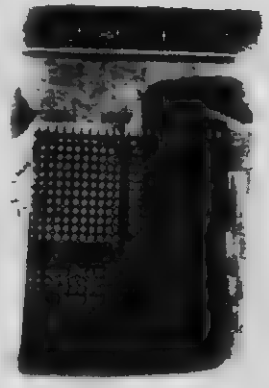
A *Te Deum* "with organ and music," says a memoir of the period, was sung, and the prelate conducted the Lieutenant-General with the same ceremony to the Château St. Louis, where the colonial authorities paid him their respects.

Previous to M. de Tracy's arrival at Quebec, a ship sent out direct from France had landed four companies of the Carignan-Salières regiment. It was a new and wonderful spectacle to the Frenchmen brought up in the country to see five or six hundred regular troops, preceded by martial music, march under their colours and manœuvre with a precision undreamed of in Canada. The veterans of the Carignan regiment had recently returned to France from the campaign in Hungary, where they had distinguished themselves against the Turks. Most of the officers were drawn from the nobility; and many of the rank and file established themselves among their old companions-in-arms in the *seigneuries* of Quebec, when the regiment was disbanded.

The Marquis de Tracy's household was a never-ending subject of admiration for the Canadians. When he issued forth in the city streets

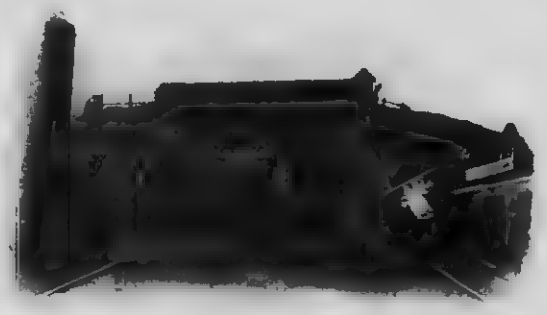
MAISONNEUVE MONUMENT, Montreal

Old St. Louis' Gate'



Chain Gate—Citadel Hill

New St. Louis' Gate—Built in 1873



St. John's Gate—Demolished in 1867

The Gates of Quebec

St. John's Gate—Demolished in 1898

St. John's Gate—Demolished in 1898

Dalhousie Gate—Entrance to the Citadel

Kent Gate—Erected in 1874

Hope Gate—Demolished in 1874

Palace Gate—Demolished in 1864

Prescott Gate—Demolished in 1871

The Gates of Quebec

A Group of the Characters taking part in the Pageants

he was preceded by four pages and twenty-five guards bearing the royal colours; six lackeys followed him, and many officers escorted him, having at their head the Chevalier Chaumont, Captain of the Guards. The Indians were dumfounded by such magnificence, which surpassed their wildest imaginations, and a dozen of the most influential men among the Hurons were sent to tender to the Viceroy the warmest of welcomes.

FIFTH PAGEANT—1665—PERSONAGES REPRESENTED.

Mgr. de Laval:—

Ecclesiastics:—Henri de Bernières, Father Jérôme Lalemant, Louis Ango de Maizerets, Thomas Joseph Morel, Jean Dudouyt, Father Rafeix, Father Jacques Bonin (Jesuit), René Chartier (first Chaplain of the Ursulines), Pierre Joseph Marie Chaumonot, Father Paul Ragueneau (Jesuit), Father François Le Mercier (Jesuit), Le Sueur de St. Sauveur, Germain Morin, Hugues Pommier, Father Julien Garnier (Jesuit), Father Louis Nicolas (Jesuit), Father Henri Nouvel (Jesuit), Gilles, Perrot (priest of St. Sulpice), François Boniface, Charles de Lauzon-Charny, Father Jean Claude Allouez (Jesuit) Father Jacques Frémin (Jesuit), Father Charles Albanel (Jesuit), Father Pierre Bailloquet (Jesuit), Father Gabriel Druillettes (Jesuit), Gabriel de Queylus, Jean Le Bey, Gabriel Souart (Sulpician), Dominique Galinier (Sulpician).

Marquis de Tracy:—

Chevalier de Chaumont, M. de Courcelles, Intendant M. Talon, M. de Lauzon-Charny, M. de Bretonvilliers, Sieur de Brigeac, M. Dollier de Casson M. de Maisonneuve, Henri Brault, Sieur de Pomainville, Mtre Claude Le Barrois (general Agent of the West Indies Company), François de Monteuil, Sieur de Clérmoq, François de Gand, Sieur de Martainville, Prudent Alexandre de Varonne, M. de Chambly, M. de Salampart, Sieur de Gas, M. de Sorel, M. de Lérole, M. de Montagni.

Carignan-Salières Regiment and Officers of the Colony:—

Sieur de Saltères, M. de Contrecoeur, Baby de Ranville, Tarieu de Lanaudière, Dugué de Boisbriant, Morel de la Durantaye, Gautier de Varennes, Mouet de Moras, La Vallière, Saint-Denis, Bécancourt, Le Gardeur, Abbé Dubois, Captain de la Fouille, Captain Maximin, Captain Laubia, Captain Lamotte, Captain Jacques de Chambly, Captain Hubert d'Andigny de Grandfontaine, Captain Berthier, Captain Traversy, Captain du Luques, Picoté de Bélestre, M. de la Motte, M. de la Fredière, D'Aiguesmortes, M. de Chasy, Martin de Chaulny, Paul Dupuis (ensign), François Jarret de Verchères, Captain Pierre de St. Ours, François Pollet de la Combe Pocatière. Jean de L'Epinay, Pierre Mouet de Moras, Jacques Labadie (sergeant), Laurent Bory, Sieur de Grand Maison, Captain Antoine Pécaudy de Contrecœur, Captain François de Ste.-Croix, François Feraud (first aide-de-camp), Captain Promont, Captain Flottant de l'Escur, Sieur Mignardet, Jacques Le Ber, Captain de la Tour, Nicolas de Choisy, Vincent d'Abadie Sieur de St. Castin, Sébastien de Villieu, Claude le Basnier, Sieur de Daudeville, Pierre de St. Paul de la Motte-Lussier, Pierre Bécart de Grandvills.

Citizens:—

Pierre Daudonneau, Jean Gervaise, Jean Lemercier, Jean de Basset, Louis Loisel, St. Jacques, Major Dupuis, Jean Bourdon, Charles Lemoyne, Pierre Gadois, Urbain Brossard, Louis Chevalier, Guillaume Gendron, Louis Guertin, Marin Janot, Mathurin Langevin, Isaac Berthier, Nicolas Grisard, Roch Théory, François Hertel Sieur de la Frenière, François Marie Perrot, Louis de Naso, Jean Laumonier.

Ladies:—

Jeanne Daudonneau, Marie Mullois, Madame Loisel, Claude de Chevrainville, Marie Perrot, Anne Gasnier, Anne Macart, Madame Etienne, Madame des Ormeaux, Melle de Thauvenet, Louise Chartier de Lotbinière, Marguerite Reine Denys de la Ronde, Catherine Le Gardeur de Tilly, Marie Royer, Jeanne Couillard, Marie le Gardeur de Tilly, Françoise Duquet, Marie-Anne Juchereau, Marie Toupin, Marguerite le Merle de Hautpré, Barbe Denys.

A Group of the Chamblers taking part in the Pageant

Fifth Pageant

FIFTH PAGEANT

Monseigneur de Laval ceremonially receives the Lieutenant-General of King Louis XIV, the Marquis de Tracy.

All Quebec is on the ramparts: above floats a broad white standard with the fleurs-de-lys of France. The cannon roar and answer proclaiming the arrival of the King's Lieutenant-General. The regiment of Carignan-Salières, lately arrived from France, with their slouched hats and plumes, their bandoliers and shouldered firelocks, march to warlike music beneath their royal colors.

Below, on the river, the new Lieutenant-General has put in on a barge covered with red cloth, the signal for the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells. In the meanwhile, the strains of an organ steal out on the air, and the procession of ecclesiastics, all the clergy of Quebec, in alb, cope and dalmatic, comes into view. First a priest carrying a silver crucifix on high, and two priests with lighted tapers on either hand. Then, surrounded by acolytes with swinging censers of fragrant incense, comes the stately figure of the great Monseigneur de Laval, arrayed in pontifical vestments, bearing a great crozier in his hand.

Under a canopy borne by ecclesiastics, and saluted by artillery, he makes his way to meet the officer of the King. The Marquis de Tracy, tall and portly, clothed in a red suit ornamented with abundance of gold lace, has at his side the Chevalier de Chaumont and a throng of young nobles gorgeous in lace, ribbons and leonine locks. He is received by the Sovereign Council, and the Procureur Général addresses him in an eloquent speech, to which he answers very concisely. The cannon give a general salute and the sound of music never ceases. Then he reaches the Vicar Apostolic, kneeling to kiss his hand and the crucifix which is held for him by a priest. Laval addresses a short welcome to the Lieutenant-General, and they proceed through lines of men-at-arms, drawn from the burgesses, as far as the cathedral. The guards of the Governor, with shouldered firearms, bearing the King's colours lead the way. They seem to have brought sunshine from the court of France. On the way twelve Indian chieftains specially welcome the Governor, laying their bows and arrows at his feet.

"At thy feet," says the Huron, "thou seest the débris of a great land and the pitiable remains of a whole world, at one time peopled by an infinite number of inhabitants. These are merely the skeletons which speak to thee. The Iroquois has devoured their flesh, has burned them on the pyre and has left but their bones. There remains to us no more than a thread of life; our members which have passed through the boiling cauldrons had no longer any vigour, when, raising our eyes, we of a sudden perceived on the river those ships which have brought thee and thy brave soldiers to our land."

So, while the people shout and the Indians stare, the bells ring in a frenzy of welcome, and they make their way to the church from which is heard the sound of the organ and the chant of a great *Te Deum*.

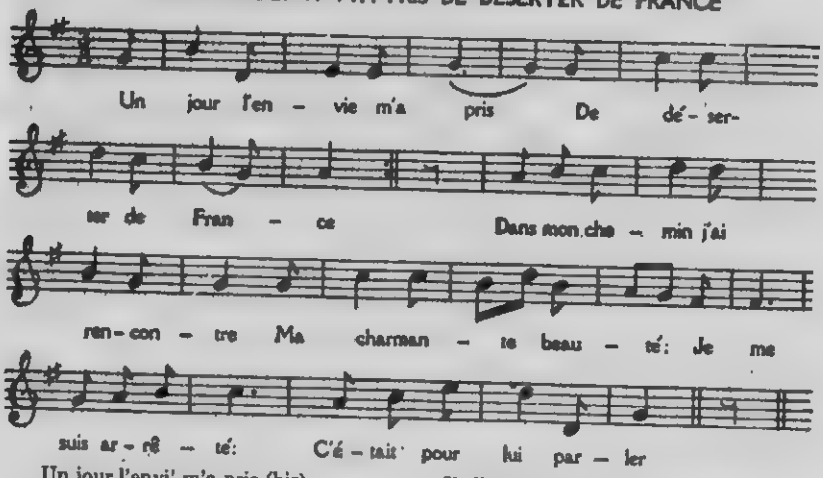
A view of the North-west part of the City of Quebec in 1761.

View of the Cathedral and Jesuits College, 1761.

Parliament Buildings, Quebec, 1908.

View from Parliament Buildings, Quebec, 1908.

UN JOUR L'ENVI M'A PRIS DE DESERTER DE FRANCE


Un jour l'en - vie m'a pris De dé - ser-
ter de Fran - ce Dans mon che - min j'ai
ren - con - tre Ma charman - te beau - té: Je me
suis ar - rê - té: C'é - tait pour lui par - ler

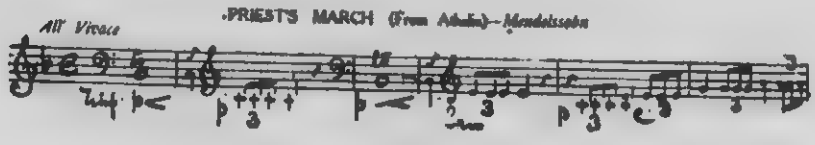
Un jour l'envi' m'a pris (bis)
De déserter de France.
Dans mon chemin j'ai rencontré
Ma charmante beauté;
Je me suis arrêté;
C'était pour lui parler.

* * * *

Ils l'ont pris, ils l'emmènent. (bis)
C'est à la Place d'Armes.
Lui ont bandé les yeux
Avec un mouchoir blanc....
Je me suis écrié;
La belle est sans amant!....

—From Gagnon, *Chansons Populaires du Canada*, p. 168.

PRIEST'S MARCH (From Athalie)—*Mendelssohn*



TE DEUM

Historical Notes on the Sixth Pageant.

In the year 1670 Jean Talon, Intendant of New France, had charged Simon François Daumont, Sieur de Saint-Lusson, to search for copper mines on Lake Superior and to take possession in the name of the King of France of all the country about the inland seas.

Early in May, 1671, Sieur de Saint-Lusson turned from his winter quarters on Lake Huron towards Sault Sainte-Marie. Fourteen tribes from a radius of a hundred leagues responded to the summons to attend the most solemn ceremony ever observed west of the St. Lawrence. On the fourth of June, on a height of land overlooking the Indian village at the Sault, Saint-Lusson planted a cross and raised the arms of France.

"Having received the orders of Monseigneur the Intendant of New France," says Saint-Lusson in his record of this memorable occasion, "we

proceeded immediately to the country of the Ottawa, Nez-Percés, Illinois and other Indian nations discovered and to be discovered in North America, towards Lake Superior, or Mer Douce, to search for mines of all kinds, especially copper, and, moreover, to take possession, in the name of the King, of all the country, inhabited or not inhabited, through which we should pass, planting, in the first village, the cross, which will bring forth fruits of Christianity, and the escutcheon of France to assert the authority of his Majesty and the French domination. And, in order that no one may plead ignorance, we have attached on the back of the arms of France an extract of our present minutes of the taking possession, signed by us and the following persons who were present.

"Made at Sainte-Marie du Sault (to-day Sault-Ste-Marie) in the presence of the Reverend Fathers Dablon d'Ablon, Superior of the Missions in that part of the country; Gabriel Dreuillettes, Claude Allouez, André, all of the Society of Jesus, of Sieur Nicolas Perrot, His Majesty's Interpreter in this part of the country, of Sieur Louis Jolliet (the discoverer of the Mississippi), of Jacques Mogras, inhabitant of Three Rivers, of Pierre Moreau, Sieur de la Tourine, soldier of the Garrison at the Château de Québec, of Denis Massé, of François de Chavigny, Sieur de la Chevrottière, of Jacques Joviel, of Pierre Porteret, of Robert Duprat, of Vital Driol, of Guillaume Bonhomme and other witnesses."

(Signed) DAUMONT DE SAINT-LUSSON.

The other witnesses were the Indian chiefs who had *signed* the minutes of proceedings by means of figures of animals, totems of their tribes.

Nicholas Perrot reports that some representatives of other nations arriving afterwards acknowledged also the King of France as their sovereign and protector. He says also that Messieurs Jolliet, Mogras, Moreau, Massé, Chavigny, Lagillier, Maysère, Dupuis, Bibaud (or Bidaud), Joviel, Porteret, Duprat, Driol and Bonhomme, present at the ceremony of the 14th of June, were some Frenchmen who were then in that locality engaged in trade. "This" (the taking possession), he adds, "was executed according to the instructions given by M. Talon. . . . All these nations went back to their separate homes and lived many years without any trouble on either side." ("Louis Jolliet," by E. Gagnon, p. 23.)

On this subject Bacqueville de la Potherie, in his "*Histoire de l'Amérique Septentrionale*," relates the following facts:—

"The sub-delegate (Saint-Lusson) attached to the post a plate of iron, on which the arms of the King were painted. He made a *procès-verbal*, which he caused all the Indian chiefs to sign with the marks of their tribe—some a beaver, others an otter, a sturgeon, a deer or a moose. Other instruments were drawn up, which were signed only by the Frenchmen present at the ceremony. A copy was cunningly slipt between the wood and the plate, but it remained there but a short time, for the French had barely left when the Indians unnailed the plate, threw the *procès-verbal* in the fire, attached the arms of the King once more, *fearing that this writing might be a sorcery* which would cause the death of all those who would inhabit or resort to this place.

"'*Thrice, in a loud voice and by public cry,*' relates Saint-Lusson, 'in the name of the most high, most potent and mighty monarch Louis XIVth of the name, most Christian King of France and of Navarre, we took possession of the said place Sainte-Marie du Sault, and also of lake Huron and Superior, the island of Caientoton (now Manitoulin) and of all the other countries, rivers, lakes, contiguous and adjacent, those discovered

Mgr. Bégin,
Archbishop of Quebec

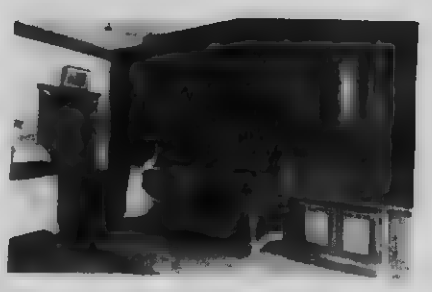
The Basilica, Quebec

Mgr. Roy
Bishop of Quebec

Mgr. Marois, V.G.

Laval University

Mgr. O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G.
Rector of Laval University



Exterior Chapel of the Seminary

as well as those to be discovered, which are bounded on the one side by the northern and western seas and on the other by the southern sea, as well as all their longitudes or depth—taking up on each of the three proclamations a piece of sod and crying' 'Long live the King!' and causing the whole assembly, Indians as well as Frenchmen, to do likewise."

The French sang the hymn *Vexilla Regis, the Exaudiat* and the *Te Deum*, to the profound admiration of the Indians.

Daumont de Saint-Lusson and Father Claude Allouez then delivered to the fourteen Indian nations an eloquent discourse, in which both extolled, with many hyperboles, "*the mighty captain of France*, Louis XIV: your protector and my father!" Nothing could equal the warmth of their eloquence except that of the plaudits and frantic acclamations of the Indians.

The whole ceremony ended on the evening of that memorable day by a huge bonfire and the singing of a second *Te Deum* to "thank God, in the name of these poor people, for their being now the subjects of so great and so mighty a monarch."

PERSONAGES.

I—Officers.

Daumont de Saint-Lusson, Chief.
Nicolas Perrot, Interpreter of the King.
Jolliet.

II—Jesuit Fathers.

Claude d'Ablon, Superior.
Gabriel Dreuillettes,
Claude Allouez,
André.

III—Fur Traders and Colonists.

Jacques Mognes,
Pierre Moreau,
Denis Massé,
François de Chavigny,
Jacques Lagillier,
Jean Mayseré,
Nicolas Dupuis,
François Bibaud,
Jacques Joviel,
Pierre Porteret,
Robert Duprat,
Vital Driol,
Guillaume Bonhomme.

IV—Indian Tribes.

(Present or represented).

Nez-Perces,
Illinois,
Achipoés,
Malamechs,
Noquets,
Banabéouiks,
Makomiteks,
Poulteattemis,
Oumalominis,
Sassassaouacottons,
Mascouttins,
Outtougamis,
Christinos,
Assinopoals,
Aumoussonnites,
Outaouois,
Bouscouttons,
Niscaks,
Masquikoukioeks.

SIXTH PAGEANT.

Sixth Pageant

Daumont de Saint-Lusson takes possession of the country of the West in the name of the King of France.

Saint-Lusson has set out for the West with a small body of men and an interpreter, Nicolas Perrot, whose name and fluency in the Algonquin language are known to many a t ibe about the great lakes. The party is greeted with demonstrations of welcome and the Miami chief comes in authority and state, attended day and night by a guard of warriors. Fourteen tribes, the Sacs, Winnebagoes, Mennomenies, the Crees, the Amequins, the Nipissings, assemble to witness the ceremony which Saint-Lusson has come to perform.

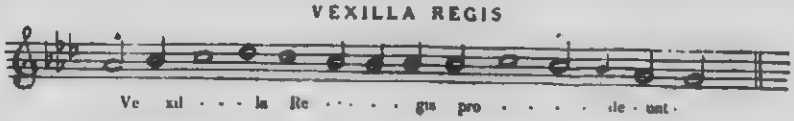
Rev. C. E. Mathieu, C.M.C.
Rector of Laval University

About the four Jesuits—Claude Dablon, superior of the missions of the lakes, Gabrielle Druilletes, Claude Allouez and Louis André—clad in vestments of priestly office, throng the Indians, standing or crouching, or reclining at length, with eyes and ears intent. A large cross of wood has been prepared. Dablon with solemn ceremony pronounces his blessing upon it and the cross is raised aloft for veneration. It is planted in the ground, and the notes of the *Vexilla Regis* float out upon the air as the Frenchmen, with heads uncovered, unite in reverent song. Beside the cross is planted a post of cedar with a metal plate charged with the royal arms. One of the Jesuits in these far shores of inland seas, offers the prayer for the King's sacred majesty.

With drawn sword in one hand, Saint-Lusson raises with the other a clod of earth, as he takes possession of the boundless west in the name of the King. Volleys from the firelocks mingle with the cries of "Vive le Roi" from the French. The uproar ceases and silence is imposed upon the assembly, as Father Claude Allouez begins in the native tongue the eulogy of the great King to whose sovereignty they have submitted. So incomparable was the greatness of the monarch that the Indians have no words with which to express their thoughts upon the subject. "Cast your eyes," said he, "upon the cross raised so high above your heads: there it was that Jesus Christ the Son of God, making Himself man for the love of men, was pleased to be fastened and to die, in atonement to the Eternal Father for our sins. He is the Master of our lives, of heaven, of earth and of hell. Of Him I have always spoken to you, and His name and Word I have borne into all these countries. But look likewise at that other post, to which are affixed the armorial bearings of the great captain of France whom we call King. He lives beyond the sea; he is the captain of the greatest captains, and has not his equal in the world. All the captains you have ever seen, or of whom you have ever heard, are mere children compared with him. He is like a great tree, and they only like little plants that we tread under foot in walking."

M. de Saint-Lusson adds his words in martial and eloquent language; how he had summoned them to receive them under the protection of the great King beneath whose sway there was henceforth to be but one land from the sunrise to the prairies. The ceremony closed with a *feu de joie* and a *Te Deum* "to thank God on behalf of these rude savages that they were now the subjects of so great and powerful a Monarch."

VEXILLA REGIS



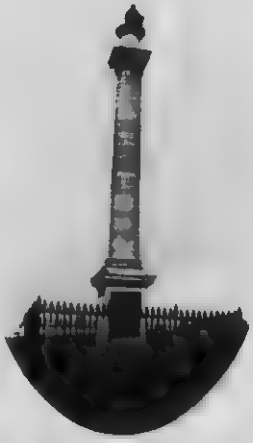
Historical Notes on the Seventh Pageant.

An hour before daybreak on Monday, October 16, 1690, M. de Vaudreuil brought to Quebec the news that the English fleet of thirty-four sail was scarcely three leagues distant from the city. Phips had anticipated an easy victory. Some time before an officer of the Carignan-Salières Regiment had fallen into his hands; from him he had learnt that Quebec was absolutely at his mercy; that the fortifications were weak, the troops

View of the St. Lawrence from the Citadel, 1908

Entrance to Chateau Frontenac showing Maltese Cross taken from old Chateau St. Louis

The House of the Golden Dog



"Here died Wolfe Victorious"
1759

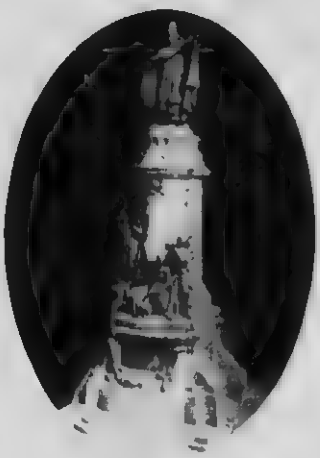
Wolfe and Montcalm
1828

Samuel de Champlain—Founder of Quebec.
1608
Erected 1898

Jacques Cartier
Erected 1887

Short-Wallick
Major Short and Sergt. Wallick
Killed by explosion, 1889

Statue of Queen Victoria
In Victoria Park, Quebec



Laval Monument
Near Archbishop's Palace, Quebec

Sous le Cap
A Street in the Lower Town
Quebec

In Memory of the Quebec contingent who fell in South Africa

Aux Braves
(See Foy Road)

THE DOMINION ARCHIVES—Ottawa

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—Ottawa

few in number, the colony worn out with Indian warfare and disaster. With Frontenac in the French camp, however, Phips had reckoned without his host. There was a panic when the English ships' lights were seen off Point Lévis a few hours before daybreak; but before the messenger charged with Phips' summons to surrender had reached French soil, the old veteran of the Italian wars and the campaign against the Turks in Candia, had enthused every soldier with his own martial spirit. The cannon on the ramparts uttered Frontenac's reply to the message of the enemy. Within a week Phips sailed down the river leaving behind him the admiral's flag which had been shot from the flagship, and a few cannon abandoned to the defenders of the city.

In the Lower Town the little church was dedicated to Notre-Dame de la Victoire.

FRONTENAC, 1690.

The Sovereign Council—Historical Personages.

Monsieur Louis de Buade, comte de Frontenac, Governor-General.
" Jean-Baptiste de la Croix-Chevrières de Saint-Vallier, Bishop.
" Jean Bochart, Seigneur de Champigny, Intendant.
" François-Magdeleine-Fortuné Ruette d'Auteuil, seigneur d'Auteuil et de Monceaux, Councillor and Attorney-General.

Councillors:

Master Louis Rouer de Villeray,
" Nicolas Dupont de Neuville,
" Charles Denis, Sieur de Vitré,
Master Pierre Noël Le Gardeur de Tilly,
" Jean Baptiste de Peyras,
" Claude Bermen, Sieur de la Martinière.

Monsieur Jean-Baptiste Peuvret, Sieur de Mesnu, Seigneur de Gaudarville, Chief Clerk of the Council.

Monsieur Guillaume Roger, First Bailiff.
" Hilaire Bernard, Sieur de la Rivière, Bailiff.
" René Hubert, Bailiff.
" Nicolas Métru, Royal Sergt., Bailiff.
Etienne Marandeau, Bailiff.
Joseph Le Prieur, Bailiff.

COMPANY OF GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

State Parade in 1690.

Captain Michel Le Neuf, Sieur de la Vallière et de Beaubassin.
Lieutenant De Saldes, Sieur de Saveret.
Cornet Jean-Baptiste Gueniebon sieur de Beauseville.

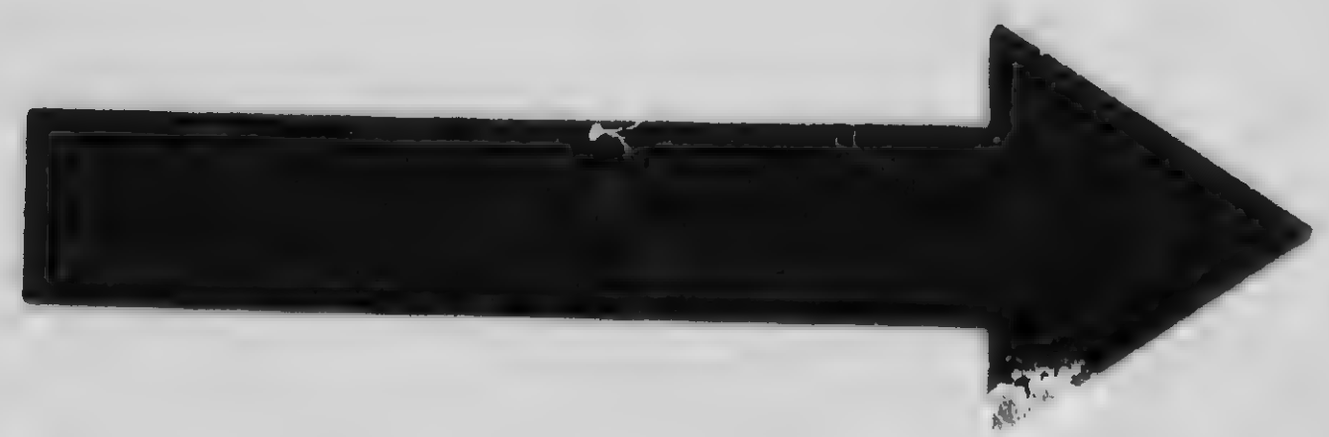
Musketeers.

Jean de Bonne-foi dit la Grandeur.
Claude Congé.
Louis de la Forque dit La Couture.
André Fournier.
Pierre Géran dit Orléans.
Bertrand Lart dit Laramée.
Jean Langlois.
Pierre Martin dit Lafortune.
Daniel Moreau dit Desloriers.
Charles Callès.
Dumont.
Philippe Gagneur.
Pierre Guillot dit Lyonnais.
Barthélémi Langlois.
Jean Lary (or Dary) dit Lafleur.
Daniel Maran dit Lafortune.
Pierre Provoux.

Personages.

Count de Frontenac.

Officers and Nobles.—Louis Philippe Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Jean Bochart de Champigny (Intendant), Monsieur le Chasseur (secretary of the Count), Louis-Joseph d'Auteuil, Charles Le Gardeur de Tilly, J. B. de Peyras, Louis Denis de la Ronde, Louis Rouer de Villeray, de Monseignat, Charles Denis de Vitré, Pierre de Joybert Seigneur de Marson et de Soulanges, Louis Théandre Chartier de Lotbinière, Pierre Denis de la Ronde,



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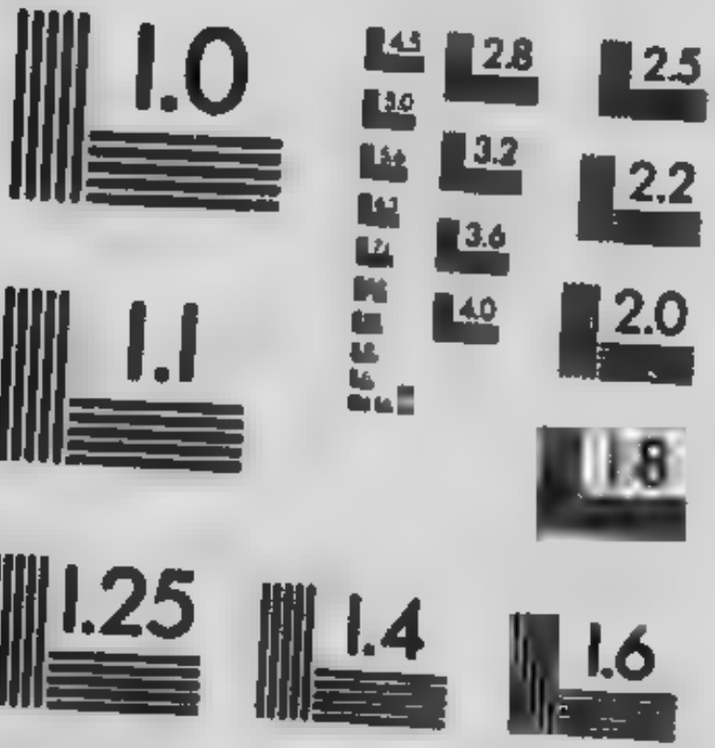

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Pierre Robineau (Chevalier de St. Michel), François de Chavigny Sr. de la Chevrotière René Robineau (baron de Bécancour), Pierre Le Moyne d'Iberville, Louis Perrot (Attorney of the King), François Marie Perrot (Governor of Montreal), François Marie Renaud d'Avesne des Meloises, Charles Aubert de la Chenaye, Captain Pierre Descayrac, Sr. de Réau, Barthélémy François Bourgonnière Sr. d'Hauteville, (Secretary to Frontenac), Nicolas d'Ailleboust, Sr. de Manteht, Major de Gallifet.

Citizens:—Pierre Payan de Noyan, Denis Roberge, Jean Martel, Henri de St. Vincent, Alexandre le Gardeur, Etienne Bouchard, Jean de Launoy, Timothée Roussel, Charles Bazire, Michel Cressé, Simon Denis, Jacques Gourdeau, Charles Gannonchiase, de Sorel, Jacques Bizard, Thomas de la Naudière, Augustin Rouer Sr. de la Cardonnière, Guillaume Routhier (merchant), Claude Chaille, François Lefebvre, Lambert Boucher, Nicolas Dupont de Neuville.

Ladies:—Louise Elizabeth de Joybert (Marquise de Vaudreuil), Louise Catherine d'Ailleboust, Louise le Gardeur, Louise Chartier de Lotbinière, Louise de Chavigny, Louise Catherine Robineau, Louise Levasseur, Angélique Perrot, Louise Bizard, Geneviève Juchereau, Marie · Gardeur, Catherine de Lostelneau, Marie-Anne le Neuf de la Poterie, Angélique Denis, Marie Renée Godefroy, Catherine le Neuf, Madeleine de Lalande, Charlotte Denis, Angélique Denis, Marie-Madeleine Chapoux (wife of the Intendant Champigny), Marie-Anne de Lancey, Louise Madeleine du Puy, Claude de Saintes, Madeleine Louise Levasseur, Marie Catherine Bourgonnière, Louise Angélique de Gallifet, Marie Aubert de la Chesnaye.

Women:—Marie-Anne Bouchard, Marie-Anne Fleureau, Marie Geneviève Berthier, Louise Roussel, Geneviève Macart, Elizabeth Damours, Marie Françoise Chartier, Louise Cressé, Jeanne Renée Gourdeau, Louise Bolduc, Elizabeth Hubert, Jeanne Cécille Closse, Louise Angélique Routhier, Louise Chartier, Françoise Guilleteau, Marie-Anne Brière, Marie Leroy, Marguerite Vauvril, Marie-Anne Renouard.

Seventh Pageant

SEVENTH PAGEANT

More than eighty years have passed since Champlain built his *Abitation de Québec.* The population is now more than 1,500. The town is frequented by rugged merchants and traders, blanketed Indians and wild bushrangers. Frontenac, who is seventy years of age, loves pomp and circumstance. It is a world which wants nothing to make an agreeable society. The Governor-General has attendants, nobility, officers and troops. There are rich merchants, who live in affluence; a bishop and numerous seminary; Recollets and Jesuits; circles as brilliant as many in the Old World. The Governor's and Intendant's ladies make parties of pleasure in summer; many a dance and brilliant assembly helps to pass the long evenings of winter.

There are ominous signs, however, of danger from without. A few spies from New England have appeared at intervals at Quebec; one has been captured and sent in chains to France. There are rumours of invasion. Frontenac with his wonted energy has striven to arouse the home government from its lethargy. A powerful New England fleet under Sir William Phips had already sailed for the St. Lawrence, and a messenger brings word of the enemy's approach. The excitement which ensues is almost a panic, until Frontenac, bold and fearless with warlike energy assuages the fears of the populace. His bravery fills them all with enthusiasm; they resolve to die if need be, but never to yield to the foe.

The fleet is anchored a little below Quebec, and a boat, bearing a flag of truce, has put out from the Admiral's ship. It brings a subaltern officer, the bearer of a letter from Sir William Phips to the French commander. Completely blindfolded, the messenger is taken by two sergeants and led to the Governor. His guides draw him hither and thither through a noisy jostling crowd, and laughing women cry: "*Voila! Monsieur Colin-Maillard, qui vient nous faire visite!*" Amid a prodigious hubbub intended to bewilder

View of Quebec from the Citadel, showing the Terrace, 1908.

View of Quebec from the St. Lawrence River showing the Terrace and the Citadel, 1908

him and impress him with a sense of immense warlike preparation, they drag him over barricades, and bring him at last before Frontenac and his brilliant staff. Here at last they take the bandage from his eyes. The messenger stands for a moment with an air of astonishment and some confusion. The Governor stands before him haughty and stern, surrounded by French and Canadian officers—Maricourt, Sainte-Hélène, Longueuil, Villebon, Valrenne, Bienville, and many others bedecked with gold and silver lace, perukes and powder, plumes and ribbons, arrayed in all the martial foppery in which they take delight, and regarding the envoy with keen, defiant eyes.

After a moment the envoy recovers his breath and his composure, salutes Frontenac, and expressing a wish that the duty assigned him were of a more agreeable nature, presents to him the letter of Phips. Frontenac gives it to an interpreter, who reads it aloud in French that all may hear. When the reading is finished the Englishman draws his watch from his pocket and passes it to the Governor. Frontenac cannot, or pretends that he cannot, see the hour. The messenger, however, tells him summarily that it is ten o'clock, and that he must have his answer before eleven. A cry of indignation arises; and Valrennes calls out that Phips is nothing but a pirate, and that his man ought to be hanged. Frontenac controls himself for a moment, and then says to the envoy:

"I will not keep you waiting so long. Even if your general offered me conditions a little more gracious, and if I had a mind to accept them, does he suppose that these brave gentlemen would give their consent? The divine justice which your general invokes in his letter would not fail to punish such an act severely."

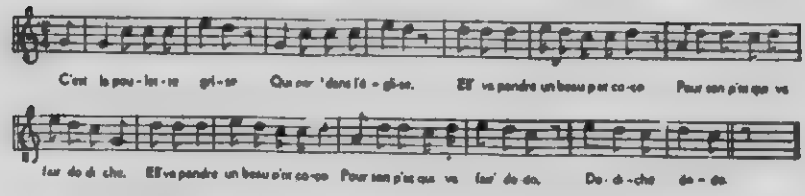
The messenger is somewhat abashed at this warlike reception, but boldly demands from the Governor a reply in writing within the hour. "No," returns Frontenac, "I will answer your general only by the mouths of my cannon, that he may learn that a man like me is not to be summoned after this fashion. Tell him to do his best, and I will do mine."

The Englishman is dismissed with a wave of the hand; he is again blindfolded, led over the barricades and sent back to the fleet by the boat that brought him.

SI TU TE METS ANGUILLE

View of Quebec from the St. Lawrence River showing the Terrace and the Citadel, 1908

C'EST LA POULETTE GRISE


C'est la pou - lett - te gri - se Qui pon - 'dans l'é - gli - se. Ell' va pondre un beau p'tit co - co Pour son p'tit qui va
fair' do di - che. Ell' va pondre un beau p'tit co - co Pour son p'tit qui va fair' do - do. Do - di - che do - do.

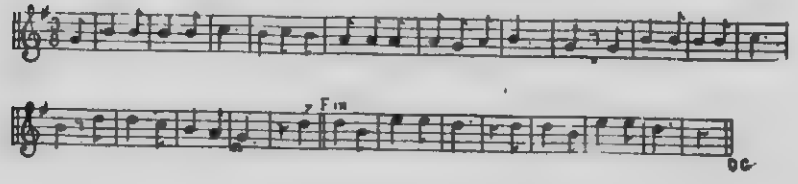
C'est la poulette grise
Qui pond dans l'église,
Ell' va pondre un beau p'tit coco
Pour son p'tit qui va fair' dodiche,
Ell' va pondre un beau p'tit coco
Pour son p'tit qui va fair' dodo,
Dodiche, dodo.

* * * *

C'est la poulette jaune
Qui pond dans les aulnes,
Ell' va pondre un beau p'tit coco
Pour son p'tit qui va fair' dodiche,
Ell' va pondre un beau p'tit coco
Pour son p'tit qui va fair' dodo.
Dodiche, dodo.

—From Gagnon, *Chansons Populaires du Canada*, p. 284.

SUR PHIPS" S'EN VA-T-EN-GUERRE



EN ROULANT MA BOULE

Fin
En roulant ma boule le roulant, En roulant ma bou - le. Der - rièr' chez nous, ya - t-un é - tang. En roulant ma
bou - le. Trois beaux canards s'en vont baignant, rouli roulant, ma boule roulant.

En roulant ma boule-le roulant,
En roulant ma boule.

Derrièr' chez-nous, ya-t-un étang,
En roulant ma boule.
Trois beaux canards s'en vont baignant,
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant.
En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.

* * * *

C'est pour en faire un lit de camp,
En roulant ma boule,
Pour y coucher tous les passants.
Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.

—From Gagnon, *Chansons Populaires du Canada*, p. 12.

Historical Notes on the Final Pageant.

The Two Battles of the Plains of Abraham.

It is historically incorrect to speak of the *Battle* of the Plains, but correct to say the *Battles*. The first was Wolfe's victory won on the 13th of September, 1759, against Montcalm. The second was Lévis' victory

over Murray on the 28th of April, 1760. In both battles the ultimate result was entirely determined by the British Navy, whose great squadrons at Quebec were playing their part in the world-wide "Maritime War," as Pitt's imperial campaigns were then called in England. The fleet and convoy under Saunders made Wolfe's victory possible; Hawke's victory at Quiberon made it decisive; while Colville's arrival made Lévis' second Battle of the Plains utterly barren—all was lost save honour.

Montcalm is, perhaps, the greatest commander of all; he had a perfect grasp of the strategy of the whole war in Canada, and he won the day at Oswego in 1756, Fort William Henry in 1757, Ticonderoga in 1758, and Montmorency in 1759. It is untrue and unjust to say that he rushed his army breathless to defeat. He formed it with due care, and had he delayed, the arrival of Bougainville would have been neutralized by the increased strength of Wolfe's position.

Wolfe, however, does not suffer by comparison. He dealt with the problem as he found it, and solved it triumphantly. He had the inestimable advantages of a fleet and a united command. He deserves much credit for his perseverance in face of personal sufferings and for the ascendancy he maintained over his army, in spite of his repulse at Montmorency. As a commander he did better still. His final plan was conceived entirely on his own initiative, well worked out in all its combinations and carried to complete success. On the 10th of September he reconnoitered from the south shore, rejected the plan of the Brigadiers, and improved his original idea by choosing the cove that now bears his name and is less than two miles from the walls. He utilised all the previous manœuvres, and held Montcalm at Beauport by naval demonstrations, while drawing the French under Bougainville as near Pointe-aux-Trembles as possible. After three days and nights of consummate manœuvering, over a river front of thirty miles, he concentrated the right force in the right way at the right time and scaled the Heights. The dissentions between the French commanders was one of the factors he reckoned on, and every other piece of information was turned to account. His success was not the result of chance, but of profound study and calculated daring. Even on the field he showed rare originality by forming, for the first time in the history of armies, a *two-deep* "thin red line;" and his strategy and tactics exactly suited the time and place and circumstances throughout the operations.

Carleton's Quebec garrison, which saved Canada from the American invasion of 1774, was the first force in which French and English-speaking Canadians stood together in defense of their common country. It comprised part of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who were again in Quebec in 1791, under the Duke of Kent, and whose present Colonel-in-chief is the Duke's great-grandson, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The war of 1812 was the second in which French and English-speaking Canadians joined forces against American invasion. De Salaberry's *Voltigeurs* won Châteauguay against great odds.

NOTES ON THE ARMIES

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French army consisted of five different kinds of troops, and Montcalm, technically, commanded only the regulars from France, all the rest being under the Governor, who also was Montcalm's executive superior whenever he chose so to act.

THE FRENCH REGULARS FROM FRANCE: the regiments of *Royal Roussillon, La Sarre, Languedoc, Béarn, Guienne* and *la Reine.*—Under the old régime each French regiment bore the name of the prince or nobleman who practically owned it, or of the Province from which it was recruited. The officers were of much the same class as their British rivals. Neither French nor British were nearly so professional as those in the Prussian service. But both armies contained many more accomplished soldiers than is generally supposed.

The *Royal Roussillon* fought with valour in the first Battle of the Plains, lost a third of its men and two-thirds of its officers. In the second battle it had a duel with the Irish of the 35th, and was foremost in the charge which won the day. *La Sarre* had seen a great deal of arduous American service already and had greatly distinguished itself at Ticonderoga in 1758, when Montcalm beat Abercrombie, though outnumbered four to one. *Languedoc* suffered the loss of four companies, who were captured at sea on their way out in 1755. The drafts sent to complete the establishment were a very poor lot, and the regiment became the worst disciplined in Canada. Twenty serious courts-martials were held in the year preceding the first Battle of the Plains, besides innumerable minor offences. *Béarn* was one of the oldest and most distinguished corps in the whole French army and dated back to the 16th century. It had landed in Quebec in June, 1755, with *Guienne* and four companies of *Languedoc*, and, like them, had been on active service ever since. Its colonel was the steadfast Dalquier, who crowned his Canadian career by his splendid leadership in the second Battle of the Plains. The regiment of *Guienne*, sent by Montcalm to guard the Heights a week before the battle, and ordered to watch Wolfe's Cove the day before, was counter-ordered by the Governor Vaudreuil on each occasion. Its outposts were the first to come into contact with Wolfe, and it fought with the utmost gallantry in both battles.

The Canadian Regulars were officially part of the *troupes de la Marine.* They were not marines in the British sense at all, and had no connection with the navy, but were under the Home Government administration of the Department of Marine. They were mostly recruited in Canada, and took the colonial side against the French regulars whenever there was any friction in the ranks.

Canadian Militia was composed of every able-bodied man in the country. Captains of militia were men of great local importance; they represented the State on most local occasions. As raiders and skirmishers the *Milice* excelled. They had three essentials of all armies—the ability to rough it, march and shoot. They endured great hardships in the French cause, made a most gallant stand to cover the retreat after the first battle, and did some dashing work at the second.

The Indians were uncertain allies and tried the patience of Montcalm to the last degree. They can hardly be blamed for espousing the cause of whichever side seemed the less objectionable to them, for the time being, as all the whites persistently drove them from their haunts and changed the whole face of their country in a way abhorrent to their every feeling.

The French Navy.—The French marines did duty on shore as gun crews at Quebec. The vessels during the siege were anchored in the Richelieu. The only real encounter between the French and English in the St. Lawrence was when Vauquelin tried to head off the British vanguard in 1760. The gallant officer fought his ship bravely, and when his last shot had been fired refused to strike his flag.

THE BRITISH ARMY AND FLEET.

Wolfe's army was just under 5,000 strong at the Battle of the Plains. It was composed of:—

1. The 15th, then known as "Amherst's" Regiment, and now as the East Yorkshires. To the present day its uniform is distinguished by the line of black mourning braid originally adopted in memory of Wolfe;

2. The 28th, then "Bragg's," now 1st Gloucesters. Wolfe took post on the right of this regiment;

The Marquis de Montcalm
The Hero of Cerillon

The Marquis de Vaudreuil
Last French Governor.

Louis

Chevalier de Lévis
The Hero of Ste. Foy

Louis Antoine de Bougainville
A.D.C. to Montcalm.

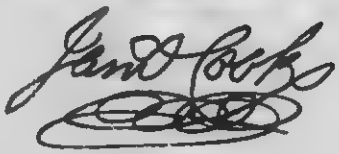
Major Gen. Jas. Wolfe.

The Cid Oak Panelled Hall, Westerham—the playroom of Wolfe when a boy.

Westerham—where Wolfe was born Jan. 2. 1727

Westerham—where Wolfe was born Jan. 2. 1727

The Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, Sec. of State–1759



Master of the Pembroke—1759.
Celebrated Circumnavigator

Vice Admiral Saunders
Commander of the British Fleet at Quebec in 1759

Sir Jeffery Amherst, K.B.
Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in America—1759

Brigadier Gen. Robert Monckton
With Wolfe at Quebec

Brigadier Gen. Jas. Murray
First English Governor of Quebec

Brig. Gen. George Townshend
With Wolfe at Quebec

Monument to Wolfe in Westminster Abbey

Sir Guy Carleton
Lord Dorchester

Gen. Hale
From the Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., in the possession of E. J. Hale Esq. Quebec

3. The 35th, "Otway's," now 1st Royal Sussex, had been many years in Ireland and was Irish almost to a man;

4. 43rd, "Kennedy's," now 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of such high Peninsular fame, received its baptism of fire at Quebec;

5. 47th, "Lascelles'", now 1st Loyal North Lancashire. Colonel Hale carried the dispatches to the King, who afterwards commissioned him to raise the 17th Lancers, which adopted and still bears its famous badge and motto—a death's head "or glory" in memory of Wolfe;

6. 48th, "Webb's," now 1st Northamptonshires, was present at Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela;

7. 58th, "Anstruther's," now 2nd Northamptonshires, was raised only in 1755, and first saw service at Louisburg;

8. The 2nd, "Monckton's," and 3rd, "Lawrence's," battalions of the "Royal Americans," subsequently known as the 60th Rifles, and now officially as "The King's Royal Rifle Corps;"

9. 78th, "Fraser's," now 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, was raised in 1757, within a week, 1,200 strong by Simon Fraser;

10. The famous "Louisburg Grenadiers" was a special service three-company battalion, formed from the Grenadier companies of five regiments which had not been ordered to Quebec.

11. The Navy, it must be remembered, was a much greater force than Wolfe's little army. The fleet was a quarter of the whole strength of the navy. There were 49 men-of-war, with 13,750 men, and the transports and auxiliary vessels of all kinds numbered over 200.

Admiral Saunders was one of the stars of the service, even in those great days. He had been First Lieutenant of the *Centurion* on Anson's celebrated voyage round the world; he was second in command of the "cargo of courage" sent to the Mediterranean after Byng's failure off Minorca; and he closed his career as one of the best First Lords the Admiralty had ever known. Durell and Holmes were second and third in command under him. Holmes was the admiral who managed the naval part of Wolfe's final attack. Many subordinate officers subsequently rose to high distinction. Captain "Jacky" Jervis, the friend to whom Wolfe confided the miniature of his *fiancée*, Miss Lowther, ... night before the battle, was of course, the future Lord St. Vincent. The celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, was here as "Master," *i.e.*, navigating officer, of the *Pembroke*, and the following year made the first British chart of the St. Lawrence.

NOTE ON THE AMERICAN RANGERS.—Wolfe had about 900 of these irregulars with him. They were useful in bush fighting, but were not armed or trained for flat and open battlefields. None of them took part in the first Battle of the Plains; but those who spent the winter in Quebec with Murray behaved very gallantly at the second battle in the following spring, particularly the company under Hazen, who afterwards became a distinguished general of the American Revolution.

LES PLAINES.

Ici brillent gravés en reliefs éclatants
  Ces noms que dans le bronze entrelace l'Histoire;
Ils sont tombés ici, les braves combattants.
  Foudroyés dans un rêve immortel de victoire.

Le temps passe, et le temps, bouleversant le sol,
  Du choc des régiments efface l'âpre empreinte;
Le temps passe, et le temps emporte dans son vol
  Les funèbres lauriers de la suprême étreinte.

Le panache d'éclairs s'éteignit. Sainte-Foy
  De soleil et verdure, au printemps, se décore:
L'espoir des beaux soldats de la Reine et du Roy
  Monte au cœur d'une fleur mourante et saigne encore.

Le vieux fleuve, le fleuve, aux murmures d'orgueil,
  Malgré les vastes bruits dont les hauteurs sont pleines,
Célèbre, de rivage en rivage, le deuil
  Qui plane sur la terre héroïque des Plaines.

Dans l'orbe glorieux des souvenirs épars,
L'illustre sépulture ouverte par la bombe,
De gradins en gradins montant de toutes parts,
Mont sacré par le sang des victoires, surplombe.

La France et l'Angleterre inclinent leurs drapeaux
Devant le promontoire où la gloire repose,
Et l'ange de la paix couronne les tombeaux
Des palmes de l'honneur et de l'apothéose.

—Nérée Beauchemin.

Final Pageant

FINAL PAGEANT.

The shouting of the populace has died away; all is still.

Nearly seventy years in passing by have brought us to another scene. There floats up out of the distance a full-throated rythmical song and, as its volume swells, there appear, regiment by regiment, marching shoulder to shoulder, two great and victorious armies.

Beneath their floating standards they file on in a great parade of honour.

The present is joining hands with the past to the glorifying of a splendid future.

The heroes whose lives were given here in the past, that this song might be sung to-day, stand rank by rank before us in all the bravery of uniform and military pomp.

The great and significant unison of voices is singing—

"Ton histoire est une épopée,
Des plus brillants exploits.
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,
Protègera nos foyers et nos droits."

We are looking down the vista of years now. There is Jacques Cartier with the up-lifted cross, pioneer of a land

"qui sait porter l'épée,
qui sait porter la croix."

There, the noble minded and devoted Champlain who has realized that pioneer's great ideal and has set firm the foundation of a Christian colony; the little band of those whose self sacrifice, whose constant prayer and unremitting toil have taught so profound a lesson and relieved such countless suffering; the *religieuses de Québec;* the hero Dollard with his hero followers; the great Bishop without whose steadfast faith and firm hand Canada would not be what she is; Saint-Lusson, with the pomp of temporal and spiritual power; the courageous and proud spirited Frontenac; all are wrested for a moment from the jealous years, and that apotheosis of loyalty, obedience and courage, that great muster of warriors, whose spirit has passed into the life of this country are now singing with the rest,

"Le cri vainqueur:
Pour le Christ et le Roi."

GENERAL SALUTE.

DIEU SAUVE LE ROI. GOD SAVE THE KING.

Review on the Esplanade—1830

Wolfe's Cove - 1833

View of Quebec—about 1840

Gen. Richard Montgomery who fell at Quebec, 1775

Col. Arnold
Wounded at Quebec, 1775

Death of Montgomery at Quebec, 1775
After the Painting of Trumbill

O Canada! Our Fathers' Land of Old.

(O Canada! Terre de nos aieux!)

Chant National.

Words by The Honorable Judge Routhier. **Music by C. Lavallée.**

Maestoso e risoluto. ♩.76. **Arranged and Edited by Dr T. B. Richardson.**

PIANO.
f
O Can - a - da! Our fath-ers land of old,
O Can - a - da! Ter - re de nos ai - eux,
poco rit.
a tempo
mf
Thy brow is crownd with leaves of red and gold. Be -
Ton front est ceint de fleu - rons glo - ri - eux! Car ton
neath the shade of the Ho - ly cross, Thy chil-dren own their birth. No -
bras sait por - ter l'é - pé - e, Il sait por - ter la croix! Ton his -

No stains thy glorious annals gloss,
Since valour shields thy hearth.
Almighty God! On thee we call.
Defend our rights, forefend this nation's thrall.

* * * * *

Altar and throne command our sacred love,
And mankind to us shall ever brothers prove.
O King of Kings, with Thy mighty breath,
All our sons do Thou inspire.
May no craven terror of life or death,
Ere damp the patriot's fire.
Our mighty call loudly shall ring,
As in the days of old, "For Christ and the King!"

Ton histoire une épopée
Des plus brillants exploits.
Et ta valeur, de foi trempée,
Protègera nos foyers et nos droits.

* * * * *

Amour sacré du trône et de l'autel,
Remplis nos cœurs de ton souffle immortel!
Parmi les races étrangères,
Notre guide est la loi:
Sachons être un peuple de frères
Sous le joug de la foi.
Et répétons comme nos pères,
Le cri vainqueur: "Pour le Christ et le Roi!"

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ARRANGED BY

PHILIP KLITZ.

Andante Maestoso.
VOICE.
PIANO.
p
Cres:
f
Key A.
Solo.
p d : d : r
God save our
Dim:
p
t, :-. d : r | m : m : f | m :-. r : d | r : d : t, | d :-:-
gra . cious King, Long live our no . ble King, God save the King.

O Lord our God! arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall,
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On him our hopes we fix
God save us all!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour,
Long may he reign!
May he defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice
God save the King!

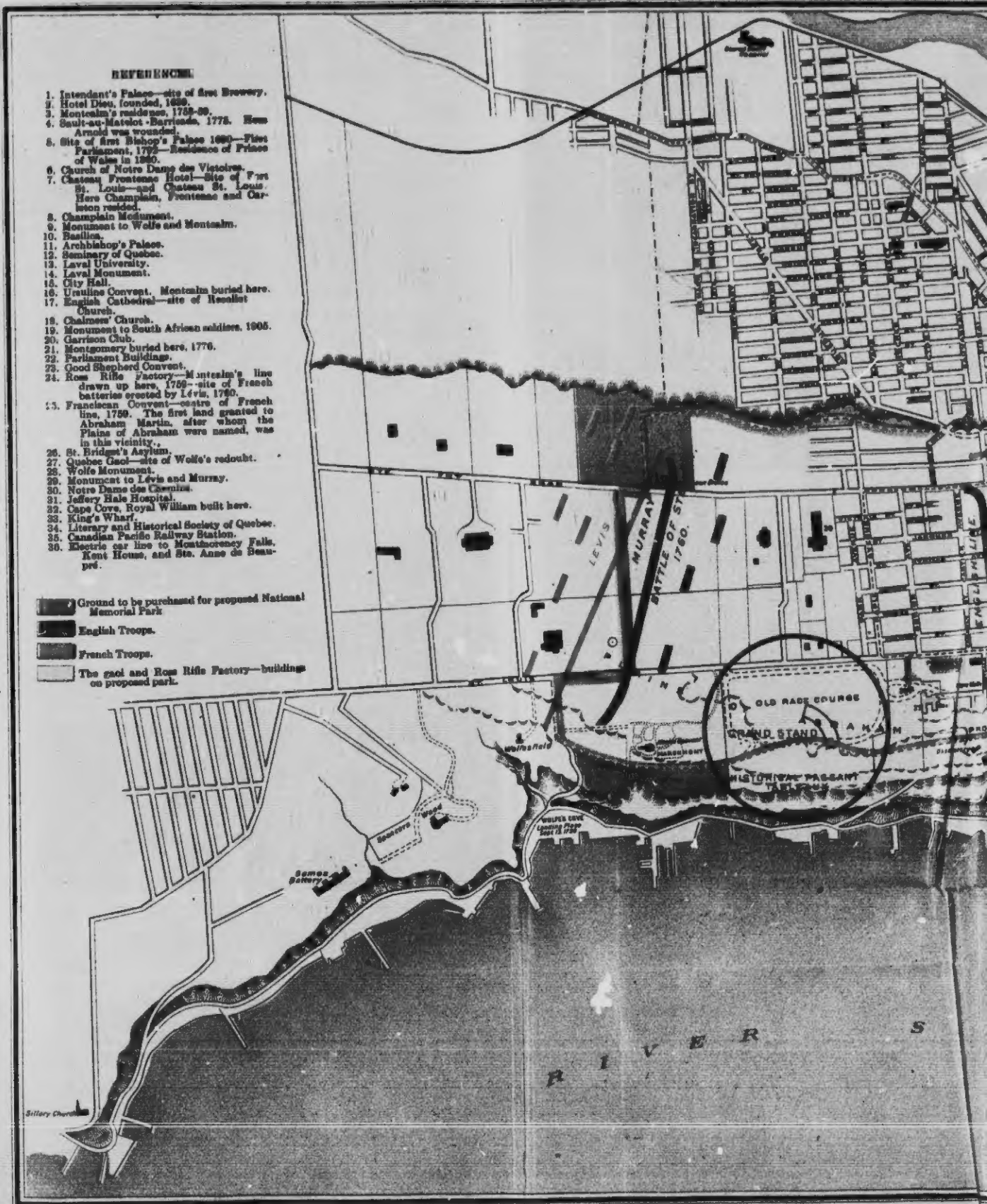
Dieu protège le roi,
En lui nous avons foi,
Vive le roi!
Qu'il soit victorieux
Et que son peuple heureux
Le comble de ses vœux:
Vive le roi!

Qu'il règne de longs jours,
Que son nom soit toujours
Notre secours,
Protecteur de la loi
Et défenseur du droit,
Notre espoir est en toi
Vive le roi!

BENJAMIN SULTE.

PHILIP KLITZ.

AMIN SULTE.


REFERENCES.
1. Intendant's Palace—site of first Brewery.
2. Hotel Dieu, founded, 1639.
3. Montcalm's residence, 1759-59.
4. Sault-au-Matelot-Barricade, 1775. Here Arnold was wounded.
5. Site of first Bishop's Palace 1685—First Parliament, 1792—Residence of Prince of Wales in 1860.
6. Church of Notre Dame des Victoires.
7. Chateau Frontenac Hotel—Site of Fort St. Louis—and Chateau St. Louis. Here Champlain, Frontenac and Carleton resided.
8. Champlain Monument.
9. Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm.
10. Basilica.
11. Archbishop's Palace.
12. Seminary of Quebec.
13. Laval University.
14. Laval Monument.
15. City Hall.
16. Ursuline Convent. Montcalm buried here.
17. English Cathedral—site of Recollet Church.
18. Chalmers' Church.
19. Monument to South African soldiers, 1905.
20. Garrison Club.
21. Montgomery buried here, 1776.
22. Parliament Buildings.
23. Good Shepherd Convent.
24. Ross Rifle Factory—Montcalm's line drawn up here, 1759—site of French batteries erected by Lévis, 1760.
25. Franciscan Convent—centre of French line, 1759. The first land granted to Abraham Martin, after whom the Plains of Abraham were named, was in this vicinity.
26. St. Bridget's Asylum.
27. Quebec Gaol—site of Wolfe's redoubt.
28. Wolfe Monument.
29. Monument to Lévis and Murray.
30. Notre Dame des Champs.
31. Jeffery Hale Hospital.
32. Cape Cove. Royal William built here.
33. King's Wharf.
34. Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.
35. Canadian Pacific Railway Station.
36. Electric car line to Montmorency Falls, Kent House, and Ste. Anne de Beaupré.
Ground to be purchased for proposed National Memorial Park
English Troops.
French Troops.
The gaol and Ross Rifle Factory—buildings on proposed park.
LEVIS
MURRAY
BATTLE OF ST
1760.
OLD RACE COURSE
GRAND STAND
HISTORICAL PAGEANT
THEATRE
RIVER S
RIVER

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year 1908 by A. G. Dingley at the Department of Agriculture.

MAP OF
QUEBEC
Engraved for
OFFICIAL SOUVENIR and
PROGRAMME.
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SCALE
VICTORIA PARK
LEMOYNE
Charles
LOUISE EMBANKMENT
LOUISE BASIN
Wet Dock
Tidal Basin
POINT
CITADEL
Ferry to Levis
BRITISH BATTERIES
1759
LEVIS
MAGNETIC N. 18° 10' W.
S
E
S L'AWRENCE